THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI.—NO. 84. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Outrages by Spanish Naval Officers on British Shipping—John Bull's Back Up—Repation Demanded.

Men-of-War to Seek Redress.

A Correspondence from Havana to April 1 contains the following, which will be read with interest:—

The Spanish officers of the West Indies fleet are in a fair way to embroil their Government in serious difficulties with that of Great Britain. I have furnished you full particulars of the capture by them of the British schooner Galvanic and of the American brig Mary Lowell, the latter whilst in charge of a British Custom House officer, and both taken in British waters. I must now inform you that the British authorities have to-day two additional causes of just and serious complaint against the Spanish Government, resulting from two instances of violent disregard of the rights and immunities of British vessels.

The first relates to the British sloop Jeff. Davis, of Nassau, N. P., engaged in the sponge fishery along some of the lesser Bahama Islands. This vessel was captured on the 15th, in British waters, and not more than a mile or so from British territory, by the Spanish steamer Concha, once a merchant steamer, but recently purchased by the Spanish authorities and changed into a man-of-war. The Jeff. Davis was in ballast, and had her papers regularly in order as a sponge-fishing vessel, but had on board two Cuban passengers that the officers of the Concha pretended to know had been engaged in the Cuban insurrection, and were on their way to the United States as agents of the provisional republican government of Cuba. Unwilling to take into consideration that the two passengers might very well have come on board without the sloop having gone to the Cuban coast for them, and that the Jeff. Davis was unquestionably in British waters, the commander of the Concha took forcible possession of her, and brought her, with the captain, crew, and passengers, as a prize to Caibarien. There a naval court indorsed the seizure, and confiscated the vessel. The captain and crew are in prison, heavily ironed, and are to be tried for piracy. The two passengers were murdered by a crowd of volunteers, while being taken from the vessel to prison. It seems they were extensively insulted and hooted at by the volunteers when landed, which induced one of them to defiantly shout back, *Viva Cuba Libre! Viva Cespedes!* Whereupon the volunteers fired upon them, killing both instantly. This hellish deed has led to no arrests whatever on the part of the authorities of Caibarien. The two murdered Cubans were named Jimenez and Falero, and their killing, you see, differs somewhat in its incidents from those first reported, and given to you in my last letter.

The second outrage upon British shipping by the Spanish West Indies fleet is the overhauling and armed search of the British schooner Britannia, also engaged in the sponge trade of the Bahama Islands. This vessel, when in British waters, and not a mile from the coast of an inhabited British island, was taken possession of by a boat load of armed men from a Spanish man-of-war, and retained possession of for nearly an hour, while an examination of her was made from stem to stern. Not finding anything on board that appeared suspicious, the Spaniards left the schooner in charge of her captain, and returned to their vessel without offering a single word of apology for their arbitrary conduct. These two cases of positive disregard of the rights of British vessels within their own waters, and of direct invasion of British laws, have very naturally aroused no small amount of indignation among the British authorities of the Bahamas, and the British Consul-General at Havana, the Hon. J. Graham Dunlop, has been charged by them to convey their serious remonstrances to Captain-General Dulce and their spirited representations to their home government. The already complicated relations of Great Britain with Spain become from them very evidently still more complicated. The quadruple outrages of late committed against British interests and privileges by Spanish men-of-war are, indeed, of no small consequence and magnitude, and may well lead to trouble. The case of the Mary Lowell, on its very face the most outrageous and insulting one of the four to the Government of her Britannic Majesty, is perhaps, after all, the one that will be the most easily settled and arranged by diplomacy, since there are clear indications that the Spanish authorities are preparing to back down from the high and arbitrary positions they assumed at the start, and will make the *amende honorable*, returning the Mary Lowell and her cargo, releasing her crew, and paying damages.

In the case of the schooner Galvanic, however, not to say anything as to the affairs of the Jeff. Davis and the Britannia, since the Spanish authorities have furnished as yet no intimation of what shall be their line of conduct about them, we find the questions at dispute more clearly marked and antagonistical, and truly containing the germ of troubles, and even of war. The Spanish authorities have unmistakably and plainly taken their position adversely to the vessel, crew, and passengers, condemning and disposing of the first, and trying the others for, and finding them guilty of piracy; and certain instructions from Spain are only awaited before a decision in the last resort is rendered whether they shall be shot or not. If any departure from the actions resolved upon be made by the Spanish authorities, it will be only under the forms of favors and concessions. But if I understand the British position, as ably assumed by the energetic consular representative of Great Britain here—and I believe I do—favors and concessions are neither asked nor desired, but rights and privileges are defended and their violation by the Spanish naval and civil authorities of Cuba in the case of the Galvanic resisted, and reparation demanded. This schooner was unquestionably taken in British waters, considerably north of Lobos Key, an English possession with an English light-house upon it, and far beyond Cuban waters. Her papers were all in order, regularly made out for Puerto Plata, in the Dominican Republic; no arms were found on board, and if her passengers were Cubans, none had up to the time of the capture of the vessel engaged in acts of hostility against the Spanish Government; and even if they had, the captain of the Galvanic had an unquestionable right to take them on board of his vessel, and carry them from Nassau to Puerto Plata. The trial of the captain and crew of the vessel the British representative justly deems of no weight, and farcical. The men were shown no justice or fairness, were denied all kind of assistance and defense, and were not even allowed to communicate in their emergencies with their Consul, and have the benefit of his presence during their trial. In view of the facts of the case, the demands of the British representative are, therefore, for rights and justice and not favors and concessions. They require that the Galvanic, a British vessel taken in British waters, be returned to her owners, and her captain, crew, and passengers set at liberty, and that damages be paid by the Spanish Government. With such wide differences and discrepancies in the views of the British and Spanish authorities as to this case, may it not be well said to be fraught with perils to the peaceful relations of Great Britain and Spain? And may it not assist, if not directly conduce, the former nation in resolving to give the second a good thrashing? I know many Cubans hope it may.

On yesterday the British armor-plated war steamer Favorite, of ten guns, Captain McCrea, and with a crew of 275 men, came into port and exchanged salutes with Fort Cabanas, and the divers Spanish, American, French, and Prussian war vessels in the harbor. The arrival of this powerful representative of England's navy at this particular juncture is somewhat extensively commented upon, and I believe has proven acceptable to the British Consul-General and the English residents of Havana. There are now three British war vessels in port; the other two besides the Favorite being the gunboats Cherub and Heron. This looks somewhat significant of war.

Shall the Cubans be Recognized?

The *Army and Navy Journal*, in the course of an article entitled "Cuba and the Confederacy—A Contrast, not a Parallel," says:—

Spain followed France and England in their swift recognition of the Confederacy, and without consulting our Government. The Spanish "Royal Decree" of recognition was dated on the 17th of June, only thirty-five days after the proclamation of Queen Victoria, and it was much more elaborate.

It began by declaring that Queen Isabella had "resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality in the struggle undertaken between the Federal States of the Union and the Confederate States of the South;" the Union and the Confederate States of the South; and it proceeded to put these two "Powers" on an exact par, though the Rebels had then fought no battle, save the bloodless attack on Sumter, whereof news had been received but five or six weeks before.

We admit that Spain had the same motive for her hasty and insulting decree as England for her proclamation, to wit—jealousy and fear. What England feared for Canada Spain feared for Cuba—eventual revolt and gravitation towards the Union. Like England, Spain played her game; like England, she lost it; and like England she must abide the consequences. President Grant said in his inaugural address:—

"I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent."

Let us "follow the precedent" which Spain set us in her state paper of June 17, 1861, and what shall we do for Cuba?

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1869.

And, pray, what do you think of the *Imperialist*? Have you read it? Have you seen it? Have your fingers clutched its sixteen leaden-colored pages? Have your eyes wandered down its forty-eight lugubrious columns? How does it sell? I don't know. Nobody does. Its price is twelve cents per single copy, and its *personnel* is not attractive. It is too cadaverous and corpse-like. It has a clammy and mortuary touch. To speak in a slightly figurative sense, the blue around its eyes is the only thing about it suggestive of the purple of royalty, and the texture of the paper on which it is printed is certainly very far from suggestive of fine linen. I am afraid the *Imperialist* is foredoomed. The newspapers here have treated it very cavalierly, not even deigning to notice its existence. So far, the Imperial Publishing Company has been magnificently snubbed, and No. 37 Mercer street (the "Imperial" headquarters) has nothing to congratulate itself upon beyond having given expression to its opinions. The first number of the new weekly made its appearance on "Monday. Its platform is revolutionary. Its object is to prepare the American people for a revolution that is as desirable as it is inevitable." Its publishers believe democracy to be a failure, whose practical workings have been found inadequate to the wants of the American people, and they promise that their hebdomadal shall "unite the high tone and thorough culture of the standard British weekly press with the lighter and more popular features of the best current literature of the day, free from the low and commonplace vulgarisms that have heretofore disgraced American journalism." The editorials of this first number are exceedingly long and heavy. One on "The True Idea of Government" is about three columns long; another "To the American People" is one and a half columns, leaded; two others, "The Empire is Peace" and "Will Our Debt be Paid," are each one and a half columns long. The tone of the new journal can also be pretty accurately gleaned from the titles of editorials selected from other publications; as, for instance, "Widespread Corruption," from the San Francisco *Commercial Review*; "On Financial and Political Plunderers," from the New York *Herald*; "More Impudence," from the Toronto *Globe*; "Government in the United States," from the St. Louis *Republican*; "The Empire is Approaching," from the Pittsburg *Weekly Press*; "Repudiation Made Easy," from the Morgan *Gazette*," "The United States: Its Degradation," from the Albany *Argus*," etc. etc. The design upon the first page is an imperial crown, with mottoes "The Empire is Peace," and "Let Us Have Peace," upon opposite sides, the first being a quotation of the Emperor Napoleon's celebrated aphorism uttered in 1852 when he was Prince-President of the French Republic) *L'Empire c'est la paix*," and the second the sadly worn quotation from the lips of our present President. But enough of the *Imperialist*. The sapper and miner are at work. We are called upon to assist at the rise, progress, and death of another politico-literary whippersnapper. Here the wise men now give the *Imperialist* just one month to live. Still, there are plenty of long-headed thinkers, in all classes, in this city of New York, who will not grudge even twelve cents for such kind of talk as the *Imperialist* will give them. These are the men who have been of the opinion all life long that the country is "going to the devil." Only, if it be true that the descent to Ebis is very easy, and the country is so bent upon getting there, it is a little singular she should not have reached her destination before this. It requires no small courage and capital to start a publication like the *Imperialist*, and since courage and capital are possessions greatly to be admired, I hereby tender to the Imperial Publishing Company all the homrage which is consistent with my remaining "loil."

At any rate, even when the empire shall have been established, there will be no more office-seekers then than there are now. The city is full of them; and when I think of the immense number of patriots that are willing to deny themselves and fill sinecures for the benefit of their beloved country, I place my left hand (when it don't happen to have the scissors in it) upon my bosom, and thank Providence that the supply of that kind of patriots is always greater than the demand. When I passed by the Custom House, yesterday, and saw the crowd of patriots besieging the door there, elbowing each other, and indulging in some of the most vigorous vernacular that it has ever been my pleasure to listen to—all gathered together for the same great cause, that of serving their country at the highest rate of wages and the lowest rate of work, I felt my veins thrill as they are usually restricted to thrilling only on Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July. Such a swarm of applicants! You might have thought it was Ludlow Street Jail broken loose and mixed up with the audience part of the Tombs Police Court during a wholesale murder trial. The "squeeze" lasted from early in the morning until 4 o'clock, only one applicant being admitted at a time to learn his fate as to whether he had been deemed worthy to enter into the service of Uncle Sam. Precisely the same scene will be enacted day after day until the last applicant shall have come and gone; and I shall feel sorry for the utterer of oaths if the recording angel should prove less amiable than usual, and evince a disposition to bottle up her tears.

The thousands of pleasure-seekers who, during the summer months, are fond of making little excursions around New York, will be interested in learning how frail are their chances of safety on board the steamboats in which they put their trust. The hopes of life held out by "life-preservers" and "life-boats" seem to be almost as frail as those promises by the London swindles which Mr. James Greenwood has lately been exposing. The question arises whether straw and rushes do not greatly predominate in life-preservers over the cork with which they are "warranted" to be exclusively stuffed. All the passenger boats navigating the two rivers which embrace New York are required to have available a certain number of cork jackets, but numerous are the cases in which few or none are visible. Sometimes a few dozen will be found packed up in some inaccessible corner. Fire-buckets are scarcely to be seen, and axes are as much out of sight as though they were buried in the Yo Semite Valley. To have things in this condition is not quite as bad, perhaps, as to have them in that described by the London journalist, but it is bad enough. When one, in his innocent summer rambles, has escaped the cholera and the yellow fever, the railway collisions, the steamboat explosions, the bycicular run-over, and the hotel charges, it is rather too bad to be drowned to death in sight of home and happiness, by trusting too implicitly to a cork-jacket. It is enough to drive one out of one's wits to think of it, and a straight-jacket on land is infinitely preferable to one of these cork-jackets by water.

Vincent Wallace's opera of *Lurline* is to be produced in May at the Academy of Music. Parepa-Rosa *was* to have borne the principal part, but she has had her "rheumatism" to attend to, and it is pretty certain that the *role* must be confided to other hands. There was a rumor emanating from musical people that Parepa was in some danger of losing her voice, or at least of suffering a great impairment of it for a time. It was said that she had over-exerted her organ during her Californian and Western tour, and that considerable rest and tact would be necessary ere it could be certain that the recreant warbler could be put in perfect tune again. But then the very same stories were breathed about Miss Kellogg, and when she last sang here there was nothing wheezy about her lovely organ. Next Monday night, at Wood's Museum, *Robinson Crusoe* in pantomime is going to be produced. Mr. Paul Julgnet will take a benefit on Friday evening at the French Theatre, when Carrier, the tenor, will take the part of the "Grande Duchesse," with Madame Rose-Bell as "Fritz," Deschauzas as "General Boum," and the other male and female characters *visa versa*, so that neither actors nor audience will know which end of them is uppermost. I think the chances are in favor of my being right, when I say that of all the singers of *opera bouffe* who have been with us Irma is the favorite *prima donna* and Aujac the favorite tenor.

ALI BABA.

Fire at Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 7.—Summit Street Hotel was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $3500.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	164¾	Cleve. and Toledo R.	96½
Ph. and Rea. R.	92	Toledo & Wabash	67¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	95¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	74
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	83¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	83¼	Adams Express	59¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	31
Chi. and R. I. R.	130¾	United States	57¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	127	Tennessee 6s, new	65
Pacific Mail Steam.	90	Gold	131¾
West. Union Tel.	41¾	Market irregular.	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Geary to Respite Gerald Eaton He will not Interfere in Twitchell's Case.

American Interests in Cuba—Official Despatches from Admiral Hoff—The Revolutionists Strong in Numbers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Official Despatches to the Government from Admiral Hoff.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Despatches were received at the Navy Deparument to-day from Admiral Hoff, with late dates from Havana. The aspect of affairs was unchanged, and reports from the interior of the island showed that the insurgents were strong. The case of Mary Powell is being investigated by the English authorities. Vice-Consul Codrington, who had been arrested for conspiring against the Spanish Government, had been released through the interposition of our Vice-Consul and the Admiral.

He suggests that there be some public expression made by our Government against the principle of arresting foreign citizens on mere suspicion, and that such a course would check the despotism of those who control the island.

Some thirty American citizens, who had made application to our Consul to leave the island, had been granted passports for that purpose by the Spanish Captain-General.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Gerald Eaton Will be Respited by the Governor—Twitchell's Case Will Not Be Interfered With.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 7.—The act which passed both houses of the Legislature yesterday, authorizing the Governor to commute a sentence of death by the courts to one of imprisonment for life or for a term of years, it was generally understood, was pushed through for the express purpose of meeting the case of Gerald Eaton, who is to be hung in your city to-morrow. Advantage of its provisions will be taken at once, and a respite in Eaton's case will be sent by Governor Geary to Philadelphia to-day, with a view to the final commutation of his sentence. In Twitchell's case, however, the Governor will not interfere, and he will be executed at the appointed time.

The "Cattle" and "Insane" Bills.

Senator Stinson offered a resolution for the recall of the Cattle bill from the House, but it was defeated by 14 yeas to 17 nays. Senator Miller, who was paired with Senator White on the bill, voted nay. The Insane bill, prepared by eminent lawyers in Philadelphia, has gone to the Governor for his signature.

The Death Penalty and Imprisonment for Life.

The House has agreed to the Senate amendment authorizing the Governor to commute the death penalty to imprisonment for life. The Governor has the bill, but as yet has signified no intention of signing it. Unless it is signed, Eaton will have to be the partner of Twitchell on the scaffold to-morrow.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis to Compete with Chicago in the Grain Trade—The Municipal Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The establishment of a grain association here has met with great favor. Already the sum of $80,000 has been subscribed. A resolution subscribing $90,000 on 'Change passed yesterday. The object is to establish a formidable competition with Chicago as to the grain market of the West, and to recover the trade which St. Louis has lost during the past few years. One of the results will probably be the establishment of a line of propellers from New Orleans to Liverpool. Should the movement progress favorably, a few days will witness a subscription amounting to $200,000. Arrangements will then be made to send agents to different sections of the country and the West.

The city election passed off quietly yesterday, Cole, the Republican candidate for Mayor, being elected by 200 majority over the Citizens' candidate. Thomas received a respectable portion of the German vote, but the heavy element of the straight Democracy refused to vote for him; hence his defeat. The new City Council is Democratic by one majority. The Republicans elected the Mayor and all the other officers on the city ticket by a majority of 5000 and upwards.

Billiard Match.

MONTREAL, April 7.—The great billiard match took place last evening, at Mechanics' Hall, between Joe Dion and Melvin Foster. It was a match for 1200 points, push-shot and crotch barred, on a second sized Carom table, for $1000 a side. The umpires were Chris. O'Conner for Foster; Cyrille Dion for Dion. Referee, George Phelan. This was the third and deciding game, each winning one of two former games. The betting all along was slightly in favor of Dion. An immense crowd was present, among whom were a large number of New Yorkers, the majority of whom backed their man with spirit. The contest was very keen, and the excitement intense. Magnificent play was made on both sides. On the eighth innings the game stood neck and neck, even bets of $50 and $100 being freely made. Joe Dion was ahead near the end of the game. The score stood:—Dion, 1200; Foster, 1115.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 7—A. M.—Consols, 93⅛ both for money and account; U. S. Five-twenties, 83¼. American stocks open steady; Erie, 24¼; Illinois Central, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; middling uplands, 12⅝@12¾d.; middling Orleans, 12¾@12¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 5000 bales.

LONDON, April 7—A. M.—Linseed oil, £29 15s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 7—P. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account; U. S. Five-twenties, 83¾. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—P. M. — Cotton—It is now thought the sales will reach 19,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. Lard, 72s. 6d.

HAVRE, April 7—P. M.—Cotton opens at 146½f. on the spot.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7—P. M.—Arrived, steamship Palmyra, from New York.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, April 7, 1869.

The local Money market is daily gaining strength by the payment of large amounts on Government account, and in the way of dividends and interest by a host of corporations throughout the country. Much of this finds its way into the coffers of our local banks in the way of deposits, and were it not that many have been forced to hypothecate these amounts to secure loans to meet April engagements, the market would improve more rapidly and tend to a more speedy decline of the loan rates. At present they are severe in the open market, where the bulk of the demand is pressed, in consequence of the poverty or conservatism of the banks, and no material softening can be expected until they are again able to relieve the outside market of some of this pressure, as formerly. Call loans on Governments are generally made at about 7 per cent. and 8@9 per cent on other prime securities. Mercantile paper is irregular, and the rates depend upon a variety of circumstances irrespective of credit. The range is between 9 and 12 per cent. for good signatures.

Government securities are quite active and strong to-day at a slight advance on last quotations. Gold is firm and rather steady. Price at 12 M. 131¾.

There was a moderate degree of activity in the stock market this morning, but prices were rather weak. State loans were steady, with sales of the first series at 102; and second do. at 105. City 6s were stronger, with sales of the new issue at 101⅛@101¼, an advance of ⅛. The Lehigh Gold Loan improved, selling at 93¾. Government bonds were in good request at a slight advance.

Reading Railroad was hardly so active, and closed at 46¼. Pennsylvania Railroad fell off ¼, selling at 59. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was firmer and more active, closing at 28¾@28⅞. Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 55. 42⅜ was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 54½ for Minehill Railroad; 33¾ for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and 33¾ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal stocks were excessively dull. 17 was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 47 for Delaware Division.

In Coal shares nothing was done. The following were the best bids:—4¾ for New York and Middle; 5½ for Fulton; 46 for Locust Mountain; 5⅝ for Big Mountain; and ¼ for Feeder Dam.

In Bank shares the only transaction was in Mechanics' at 31¼.

Passenger Railway shares were but little inquired after. 43 was bid for Second and Third; 38 for Fifth and Sixth; 70½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 16½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45½ for Chesnut and Walnut; and 12¼ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Penna RR..... 59

FIRST BOARD.

$2100 Pa 6s 1 ser....	102	164 sh Penna R.	.bs.	59
$1000 do...2 ser.	105	300	do.....c.	59
$900 City 6s, New. c.	101¾	140	do.....bs.	59
$400 do.....	101¾	14	do.....	59
$1000 do.....bs.	101¾	5	do.....	59
$4000 C & Am. 6s.	96	65	do.....	59
$1000 Leh Val old bs	96	100 sh Phil & E.	b60.	28¾
$1000 Cam & Bur Co.	86	100	do.....	28¾
$500 Leh gold 1....	93¾	100	do.....b60.	28¾
10 sh Cam & Am. c.	124	100	do.....	28¾
15 do...s5wn.	124	100	do.....	28¾
71 sh Leh Val R. d b. lots..	55	100	do.....b60.	28¾

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	131⅝	11·20 "	131⅜
10·08 "	131¾	12·00 M.	131¾

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115½@115⅝; do. 1862, 118⅛@118⅜; do. 1864, 113⅞@114⅛; do. 1865, 116¼@116½; do. 1865, new, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1867, new, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 105@105⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 103⅛@103⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼. Gold, 131⅛@131⅜; Silver, 126@128.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 115¾@116; 5-20s of 1862, 118¼@119; do., 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1867, 113¼@113½; do., 1868, 113¼@113⅝; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜; Gold, 131¾. Pacifics, 103⅛@103¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.—The Flour market continues quiet, and prices are barely sustained. About 600 barrels were taken for home consumers at $4·25@5·25 for superfine; $6@6·50 for extras; $6·50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $7@8 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $8@9·25 for Ohio do. do.; and $9·50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·50 ₰ barrel.

There is very little prime Wheat here, and the article is in steady request at full prices, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of red at $1·60@1·65; amber at $1·70@1·85; California at $1·75@1·80; and white at $1·95@2·10. Rye ranges from $1·45 to $1·50 for Western. Corn is quiet but firmer; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 88@90c. and Western mixed at 85@86c. Oats are selling at 73@76c. for Western, and 65@70c. for Pennsylvania.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is steady, with sales at $9·50@10, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy ranges from $3·35 to $3·62½. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65@2·70.

Bark is good demand at the recent decline; sales of 1000 bushels No. 1 Quercitron at $52 ₰ ton.

Whisky may be quoted at 96@98c. ₰ gallon, tax paid.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, April 7. — Arrived, schr Nellie McNeil, from Swan Island, for orders. Sailed, schr Thos. Clyde, for Hampton Roads.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Arrived, steamship Quaker City, from New Orleans and Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 7.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....50 | 11 A. M.....58 | 2 P. M.....59

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Northern Light, Buckmaster, Portland, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Annie Gillise, Mitchell, Portsmouth, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Iona, Kendall, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Jas. Diverty, Carroll, Stonington, do.
Schr Wake, Gandy, New London, do.

Barquentine White Cloud, cleared yesterday, is bound to Rockport.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Northern Light, Buckmaster, from Millville, with sand to Lennox & Burgess.
Steamer Wood Duck, Martin, 10 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 4—6 P. M.—Schr Senator Grimes, from Savannah for Philadelphia, passed in this morning.

Brigs Hermes, for Laguayra; Mariposa, for Cienfuegos; and schr Eagle Wing, for Barbados, all from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, hence via Havana, arrived at New Orleans 2 A. M. yesterday, to sail 9th inst. to return.

Steamship Wyoming, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, from New York.

Schrs Jesse Williams, Corson, and S. A. Boice, Yates, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th inst.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, hence, at Portland 5th inst.

Schr C. E. Elmer, Carson, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 11th ultimo.

Schrs Hannah Little and E. G. Irwin, hence, at Charleston, S. C., yesterday.

Schrs Armenia and Oriole, hence, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst., for Boston; also, schr Caroline Hall, from Salem for Philadelphia.

Schr Ophir, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

Schr Rough Diamond, Whelpley, hence, at St. John, N. B., 5th inst.

Schr J. Allderdice, Willis, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Schr Warren Blake, Messervey, hence, at Matanzas 20th ultimo.

Schr Lane T. Willetts, hence, at New London 5th inst.

Schrs C. E. Smith, Hanson; J. B. Smith, Williams; M. Standish, Rich; J. H. Moore, Nickerson; Henry Crosley, Crosby; and F. Nowell, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

THE DOOMED.

TWITCHELL — EATON.

The Crimes for Which They Are to Suffer Death.

The Crooks and Quibbles Which Have Failed to Avert Their Fate.

Arrangements for the Closing Scene To-Morrow.

To-morrow the majesty of the law will be avenged in the cases of Twitchell and Eaton. Philadelphia will witness the uncommon, though not totally unprecedented, tragedy of a double execution. Both of these men, formally indicted, tried, and convicted of murder in the first degree, were sentenced by their judges, and doomed to die on the 8th of April by the Governor. The interest attached to their crimes and their fate has been unabated for months, and such a wide-spread notoriety has their cases acquired, that not only here, but throughout the country, they and the murders they perpetrated are well known. In behalf of both of them motions have been made for new trials, and every conceivable expedient devised to avert their doom. In vain. The Supreme Courts of the State and the nation decided against them, the Executive of this Commonwealth has refused to be swayed by arguments or petitions for pardon, and the people at large, while involuntarily pitying the men themselves, are satisfied of the right, fairness, and justice of their sentences. They pay the righteous penalty for their offenses. They took life, and now their lives are to be taken. When the last scene of the frightful drama in which they bore the chief parts shall have closed on the scaffold, will any one declaim against the fitness of the ending?

TWITCHELL.

The Circumstances of the Murder.

The murder of Mrs. Mary Hill greatly differs from any crime committed in this city for many years. Arthur Spring and Anton Probst amazed the community by the terrible ferocity and savageness of their bloody deeds; but they were both of the lowest order of humanity, Spring being a man of considerable natural intelligence, but of vicious habits and instincts, while Probst was little more than a brute. They seemed to come up out of the very dregs of society. But in this murder, which startled Philadelphia in November last, the elements were entirely different, if we accept as true the verdict of the Coroner's jury, the verdict of the Court, and the universal opinion of the public.

On Sunday night, November 22, Sarah Campbell, a servant girl in the family of Mrs. Hill, residing at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets, returned about 9 o'clock from church. She was obliged to ring the bell repeatedly, when finally Mr. Twitchell, but partially dressed, opened the door, and, after remarking that it was a cold night and saying "I wonder where mother is," returned to his bed-room. Sarah opened the door leading to the yard, and was horrified to see the dead body of Mrs. Hill on the pavement beneath the windows of the sitting-room. In her own testimony before the Coroner's jury she said:—

"I rang the bell several times, when Mr. Twitchell came to the door and let me in; he said, 'Is that you, Sarah?' I said, 'Yes, sir,' and thanked him for opening the door; he said, 'Where do you think mother would be?' she always came and let me in; it was a strange affair for him to get up out of bed and let me in; I think he went up the front stairs and called 'Mother!' The kitchen door was open, and a candle burning on the table: I went into the kitchen and put coal on the fire; I then went to close the outside kitchen door before I did anything else; I saw something in the yard, and turned back and got the candle, when I saw Mrs. Hill lying in the yard; I called Mr. Twitchell; he came, and said, 'My God! what is this?' he said, 'Will some one assist me in carrying her in?' Mrs. Twitchell came down in her night clothes; I then came and assisted in carrying her in; I don't know whether he called for water first or not; we carried her in and laid her upon a settee in the kitchen; I don't know if he called for the doctor or water first; he applied water with a cloth to her head."

This was all that Sarah Campbell knew of the murder. Neighbors and passers-by, becoming aware of the commission of the crime, hurried into the house. Among others was a certain Mr. Morrell, who charged Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell—one or both of them—with the deed, and directed the police officers to place them under arrest. They were arrested and eventually incarcerated in the County Prison. An inquest was held upon the body of the murdered lady, and the jury rendered the following verdict:—

"That the said Mary E. Hill came to her death by violence (blows on the head) at the hands of George S. Twitchell, Jr., and Camilla Twitchell, his wife, on the night of November 22, 1868, at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets."

The Case Against Mr. Twitchell.

Of course the Grand Jury found true bills against both Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell. The case went to the Court of Over and Terminer. After great difficulty in the empanelling of a jury, on Monday morning, the 21st of December, the twelfth one was obtained, and the trial formally began.

Richard Ludlow, Esq., made the opening speech in behalf of the Commonwealth. He described the circumstances connected with the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, which was committed on the 22d of November, 1868, stating the facts as they would be proved, and the manner in which the Commonwealth expected to show a malicious motive in the prisoner.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, the physician of the Coroner, was the first witness called. He described the appearance of the body of Mrs. Hill and the nature of the wounds which she had received.

Concerning the character of the wounds, Dr. Shapleigh gave the following description:—

"The right half of frontal bone, the anterior portion of parietal bone, the malar bone, including the cavity of the orbit of the eye, were comminuted, broken into small, irregular pieces; there was a hole into the brain at the right temple, downwards, inwards, and backwards; it was quite as deep as my finger is long; there was a fracture extending entirely across the head through the right and left parietal and through the temporal bone, extending to the base of the brain, dividing the whole skull; another on the left side, irregular; a lacerated wound in a torn, irregular one; that was the character of one in the temple and in the forehead; the contused wound was straight, caused by a non-cutting instrument, the tissues being broken apart instead of divided by a cutting instrument."

He said that such wounds might be produced by an instrument like the poker which was found, smeared with blood, close by the body of Mrs. Hill. He said:—

"The wounds on the hands could have been produced by an instrument like this poker; the blows were crossways; if the hands had been thrown up on the face it would account for them; the triangular wound might have been produced by the angle of the instrument; the right cheek-bone—the malar bone—I have said, was broken on the right side."

He described the condition of the house, the appearance of blood in various parts of the room where the tragedy occurred, in the yard, and upon the side of the building out of which the body was thrown. On the wall immediately above the sofa on which Mrs. Hill had been lying blood was spattered as if it flew from a blow, and in a spray. A drop of blood on the door towards Tenth street indicated that it had been open an inch or two. The drops from the sofa to the window, out of which the body is supposed to have been thrown, were such as would be produced by direct dropping down from a body carried perpendicularly. Blood on the window was besmeared as if by bloody hair or clothing. The body, he thought, was dead, or nearly so, when thrown out of the window.

Sarah Campbell, the servant girl, was then examined, and, in addition to her testimony given above, she went on to describe the conduct of Twitchell, the bringing in of the body, and his bathing or washing the head of the murdered woman with a pocket handkerchief. Also her going for the neighbors, and subsequent scenes. She said that there were four dogs in the house, "and when they heard any noise they were noisy. If they heard people come in they barked." She did not remember that she saw or heard the dogs when she first went into the house on that evening. When the witness went out by the Pine street gate, to obtain assistance, she found it bolted on the inside, thus showing that if the murder had been done by some other person than an occupant of that house, he must have climbed the fence to get into the yard, and climbed it again to get out into Pine street.

Frederick H. Weaver, John Phillips Montgomery, Daniel Doster, Channing Leidy, Policeman George W. Howard, W. H. G. Morrell and his son, Dr. Zantzinger, Edward R. Bowen, Lieutenant John Connelly, Detective Warnock, Policeman White, Policeman Elder, Rev. William H. Hare and others, testified as to the appearance of the body and of the house on the night of the murder.

In regard to the wearing of an undershirt by the prisoner when the murder was discovered, the following facts were shown:—

Sarah Campbell said he had "a short dark coat and pants on when he came to the door. Did not observe anything further."

Mr. Montgomery, next door neighbor, who, after being called up, had gone for a doctor, said that when he first went in he did not observe Twitchell's dress, but that when he returned "he had on a dark colored coat, with large collar, buttoned up quite high. Did not notice a white shirt on him. Had not a good opportunity of observing. Don't think he had a collar; it's my impression that he had none. Did not notice if he had boots on."

Mr. Doster said that although the coat was buttoned up, the shirt showed. There were no plaits in it; it looked to him like a white undershirt.

Mr. Leidy said that Twitchell wore a short sack coat, and undershirt light in color; saw no white muslin or linen shirt.

Mr. Morrell said he wore a sack coat, buttoned well up, and a gr

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Making Haste to be Rich.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The dreadful domestic tragedy which has just occurred in Philadelphia—the murder by an insane husband of his wife and two children, and his subsequent suicide—is full of warning to a large class of men who believe themselves to be peculiarly exempt from intellectual infirmities. Mr. Blackstone, the unfortunate gentleman who destroyed himself and his family, had invested his capital in a business which was really prosperous and profitable, but by the dishonesty of an accountant, a considerable amount of cash had been embezzled. There was no deficiency which the resources of the partnership were not ample to meet; but the theft and loss of so large a sum overthrew the mind of Mr. Blackstone, until in his madness he sought, with perverted tenderness, to save those who were dear to him from want by consigning them to the tomb. The motive, if a man in his condition can be said to have a motive, was undoubtedly creditable to the best feelings of his nature; but the original delusion was a mistaken notion, a melancholy and morbid overestimate of the value and importance of money. This delusion has at all times been a fruitful source of insanity. It has filled the brains of squalid alchemists with dreams at once a pleasure and a pain; it has beguiled the half-clad and half-fed miser into a contentment with nakedness and an indifference to hunger; it has destroyed the sweetest natural relations and changed brothers to enemies; it has caused those who were at first ingenuous to become badly subtle and full of dissimulation; it has proved too strong for constitutional benevolence, and has made the hand close and griping which nature meant should be generously open; it has developed new forms of felony and led men into peculiar and irresistible temptations; it has provoked disgraceful breaches of the most sacred trusts and the cruel spoliation of the widow and the fatherless; and for more than a moiety of all the pain and misery of this groaning globe it is either directly or indirectly responsible. But avarice can hardly be considered at this time a distinguishing mark of the money-maker. Generally, if his gains have been great, his expenditures have kept pace with them, and he has been anxious to proclaim by luxurious ostentation the golden favors which have been bestowed upon him. But it is easy to see that this profusion only adds to his eager appetite by increasing the demand upon his check-book. To be rich contents the miser; to be thought rich is the passion of the modern votary of Plutus. This is not a feeling which is confined to Wall street, nor does it influence those alone who stir the foundations of the market by large transactions. If a man's sphere be a narrow one, within that sphere he wishes to be thought successful; and he looks eagerly forward from the twilight of small things to the broad noon-day of unlimited opulence. Such passions are contagious, and are shared by most of those who buy and sell. Pecuniary losses become the worst of misfortunes; he who owes and cannot pay is the vilest of criminals; rivals in trade are hated and, if possible, crushed, until society seems to be held together only by the cohesive power of mutual loss and gain. Here and there is a man who is driven from his equanimity by the prospect of insolvency, and is half mad because he has promised what he cannot perform; but failure to most is distasteful because it will entail a diminution of importance and imply a want of commercial talent. A third or fourth place in the race may content the majority, but to be wholly distanced is intolerable. In one of Mr. Irving's earliest but most exquisite sketches there is the story of a merchant who was overtaken by bankruptcy, and whose principal thought was of the discomforts and privations which his young and lovely wife would be forced, in consequence of his reverses, to suffer. It is hardly necessary to remind the reader of the delightful moral of the tale—of the cheerful acquiescence of an amiable and loving woman in misfortune, of the summer light which her presence diffused throughout the new and humble home. If men would but remember how many excellent pleasures, how many elevating pursuits, how many of the worthiest ends, are quite independent of mere material wealth; if they would but consider the ambitions which best become our better nature; if they would but think how truth, and love, and constancy, and self-sacrifice are oftenest most beautifully developed in an atmosphere of poverty; if they would but reflect that no bankruptcy can deprive them of the charms of nature, of the gratifications of study, of the happiness of home, they might be less eager in the pursuit of wealth, and less inconsolable for the loss of it. But we have forgotten the better half of the lesson which Dr. Franklin taught us. We are willing enough to thrive luxuriantly, but we are not willing to enjoy moderately. It is safe to say that none of the admonitions of that fine old man, which are oftenest quoted in defense of acquisition, referred to enormous aggregations of private wealth such as in our day have become almost too common for notice. Happy is he that can hit upon the happy medium; who can fairly decide for himself the relative value of different schemes of life; and who can be content with poverty if it be his portion, or wise in the use of wealth should it be vouchsafed to him.

General Sickles and the Mission to Mexico.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is proposed to make General Sickles Minister to Mexico, as our Washington despatches tells us, and the President only hesitates in this appointment from a doubt whether or not Sickles would like some years of exile in such a country. Grant may naturally be disposed to proffer to this efficient adherent something that looks like a handsome recognition of appreciated service, and not like the infliction of a penalty, and therefore may well stand in the doubt the paragraph indicates. At the first glance the Mexican mission would seem one giving the holder a choice between oblivion or a bad name. Apparently men of very satisfactory talent can go there and be lost to our further knowledge as completely as the pebbles that Mungo Park cast into the African pools to try their depth. At the same time it is a land that swarms with jobbers from our side of the line, who expect to "gobble up" the Minister from his very entrance into the sphere of their operations. If the Minister should be a man disposed to object to summary proceedings of that sort, woe to him! Every telegraphic despatch vouchsafed to us would be eloquent with accounts of his bad conduct, his "betrayal of American interests," etc.; and this clamor would not be a small thing to endure. For such reasons and for others not dissimilar in their nature General Sickles could scarcely be accused of undue leaning towards the fleshpots of Egypt if he preferred to a ministry in Mexico some place nearer home, in which he might neither wear out nor rust out. But, if we rightly understand the General, we fancy the main question in regard to his going to Mexico would be as to whether there is anything to be done there. Has the President or has the nation any policy in regard to that country? If there is any definite line of conduct towards the neighboring republic to be followed and any result is sought the mission has another character altogether, and the man of high *morale* with an incentive of a possible success declines no hardship, excuses himself from no privation, and faces all consequences; for earnest endeavor makes him superior to all these. This is what we want, then, before we send a good man to Mexico—something to send him for. From our own view of the case we regard the Mexican mission as second to none in importance, but this view supposes national purposes. If we have not these to lift it into the number of places that afford a possible career, the sending of Sickles there is merely sending an accomplished gentleman on a tour in search of the picturesque when very likely he regards the picturesque as a bore.

Mr. Johnson and his Successor.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Johnson, when engaged in "swinging around the circle," is never over-choice in epithets or over-courteous to opponents; but he could not have said anything in more execrable taste than he did at Knoxville, in exclaiming, "Thank God! my honors have not been gained through blood. The wounded soldiers cannot attribute their wounds to me." Compared with this, his Baltimore slur at his successor as being a willing "slave to Congress" was a compliment. All the blood Grant has shed has been in defense of that Constitution of which Mr. Johnson still imagines himself to be the only guardian. It was noble blood, nobly offered; and it was because General Grant had so managed that this blood was not shed in vain, that his countrymen first turned their minds upon him for the Presidential chair. To slur at those whose "honors have been gained through blood" is to cast a reflection upon some of the best men of the land, of all opinions and all parties; it is to decry the ultimate tribute of patriotism.

The Cuban Situation.

From the N. Y. Times.

Whatever may be our views of the Cuban cause, we must not be blind to the fact that the insurgents have not yet made the degree of progress generally claimed for them. Exaggeration is the leading trait of all news from the island, both from the official and the insurgent side. We showed the other day how, in the Spanish stories, every cross-road skirmish was magnified to a great battle, and every dispersion of a knot of suspicious characters was telegraphed as a tremendous defeat of the patriots. What has become of that "utter rout of a great body of insurgents near Trinidad?" Ten days have since elapsed, and nothing has been heard of the affair.

Rumor and report are absolutely all that we get from "the scene of conflict," and so trivial are even these that one begins to doubt whether there is any conflict at all. Take the telegrams of the last ten days—they are the merest twaddle. Cuban news is a mere repetition of Cretan, which was so untrustworthy as to revive the uncomplimentary Cretan description of St. Paul. That "reliable gentleman" who used to figure, along with the "intelligent contraband," in our own war, has evidently taken up his abode with the Queen of the Antilles, and is plying his old vocation. First he tells us that "the Peruvian monitors are certainly aiding the insurrection"—although the official pledge of neutrality under which Peru took them has been made public. Next he tells us that "within a few days the insurgents will have possession of a seaport;" but he has told us that for three months. He speaks of Havana as being somewhat in the position of the Viceroy of Egypt, under whose seat a "loaded bomb" was lately put; whereas, private residents there tell us they would hardly suspect that an insurrection existed but for the newspapers. An English gentleman—an impartial observer—lately rode on horseback through the whole of that "insurrectionary district" of which our "reliable gentlemen" regularly sends maps, shaded with various degrees of blackness, to indicate the spread of rebellion. At each village he paused and inquired where the insurrection was. "At ——, so many miles ahead," was the invariable response. He got to Havana without finding it.

We would not underrate the insurrection, which is a very serious affair, and promises one day to be successful. But what we say is that sympathy must not lead observers to *discount* a success not yet attained. The real efforts of the Cubans will probably be made in summer, when, as Mayor Hall says, General Yellow Jack will take the field against the foreign levies, and the native troops will be better disciplined to fight. There has yet been nothing like a pitched battle, and hardly even a respectable skirmish.

The Government Securities Investigation.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Two years ago a joint committee of the houses of Congress was appointed to investigate the alleged irregularities or frauds in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, and to make a careful examination of the method adopted by the Treasury to print the bonds, notes, and securities of the United States. The business was put into the hands of a sub-committee, composed of Senator Edmunds, Mr. Buckalew, and Mr. Halsey, and Senator Edmunds has now made a report for the committee.

Two years ought to have been long enough to have investigated thoroughly the affairs and alleged irregularities of the Treasury. But after all this time the committee finished its labors, as those of every Congressional investigating committee end, in finding out nothing, or next to nothing. There is in the report a mass of verbiage about the duties of the several bureaus and officers, all of which we knew before, and about the magnitude of the Treasury transactions since the war; which also we knew, and then there are some suggestions about reforming or improving the service, which are all very well; but nothing was discovered of any consequence. For instance, we should like to know where the following missing bonds and notes went to:—

Date of Bonds and Notes.	*Amount missing.*
February 18, 1861	$1,000
March 2, 1861	2,000
July 17, 1861	1,000
August 19, 1861	460,450
Five-twenties, 1863	1,650,400
Gold certificates, 1863	2,380,000
Small amounts (aggregated)	25,000
Total	$4,526,050

We believe there is no doubt about these being missed and unaccounted for. If the committee failed to discover this fact, how much more may remain undiscovered! We fear the committee did not go beyond the walls of the Treasury Department to get information. It confined itself, probably, to the examination of those only who were interested in protecting the department. It was either incompetent or purposely left the irregularities or frauds covered up. Its labors are a miserable failure, and the result is the country gets nothing but a whitewashing report.

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JEWELLERS,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

(Until their late Store is rebuilt),

HAVE NOW

An Entirely New Stock of Goods,

To replace that destroyed by fire, and are now opening

PARIS MANTEL CLOCKS,

Single and in sets, with SIDE ORNAMENTS.

Bardou & Son's newest and best grades of

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Bridal, Party, and Opera Fans.

The latest contributions of Art in

REAL BRONZE.

A largely increased supply of

Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,

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ARTISTIC SILVER WARE.

Also, a very full line of

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FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.

PRICES MODERATE. [4 5 1m

REMOVAL.

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Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

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Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

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PAPER HANGINGS,

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COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18d

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25t

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN St. [3 25 3m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirteen inches to seventy-six inches wide. Paulin Rolling, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

[Continued from the First Page.]

The trial of his wife was extremely brief, in some respects almost a mere farce. She applied for—as was her right—and obtained a separate trial. The Commonwealth failed to connect her with the murder, and the jury found no difficulty in bringing in a verdict of "not guilty." Her husband went to prison; she gained her liberty.

Attempts for a New Trial.

Almost immediately upon the finding of the verdict against Mr. Twitchell, his counsel entered motions for a new trial. These were argued before the Court of Oyer and Terminer. In all some twenty-three reasons were presented by his counsel why the new trial should be granted.

The case was argued by Messrs. O'Byrne and Mann for the defendant and by Mr. Hagert for the Commonwealth. It is not necessary to follow out the speeches of counsel. They went over the case item by item, and disagreed very much as to what was proved. In some of these discussions as to the exact character of the testimony the Court also participated, there being considerable discrepancies in some instances between the notes of the Judges and of the counsel.

The motion was finally, however, refused, and the prisoner again left to his fate; but not for a long time. Agitation was quickly raised against the justice of the verdict; much sympathy was expressed by certain parties in his favor, and the matter of a pardon was mooted. Petitions were prepared and forwarded to Harrisburg. All to no effect. The most pitiful effort, perhaps, to save the doomed man was that made by a man named Hubbell, before the Supreme Court of the United States.

He there entered a motion for a writ of error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this county, and argued it. He said that the twentieth section of the statute of Pennsylvania provides that, in any indictment for murder or manslaughter, it shall not be necessary to set forth the manner or means by which death was caused, but it shall be sufficient, in every indictment for murder or manslaughter, to charge that the defendant did feloniously, wilfully, and with malice aforethought kill the deceased. This, Mr. Hubbell argued, was repugnant to the fifth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States namely:—"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

Of course the Judges of the Supreme Court treated these arguments of the man named Hubbell in the manner they merited. The writ of error was refused.

Strange Developments.

John O'Byrne, one of the counsel for Twitchell, called on Governor Geary to secure, if possible, a respite. Stating to the Executive the reasons for his visit, he then produced several documents.

Among the papers was one containing a statement of Noah Giberson, one of the jurors on the trial, stating that he misapprehended the charge of the Judge, inasmuch that he felt that the decision of the Court, "that it would wait half an hour for the verdict," led himself and other jurors to believe that there was nothing for them to do but to find a verdict of "Guilty;" and that, acting under this impression, the jurors at once, on going to their room, united in a verdict of "Guilty," without further debating or considering the evidence in the case. Giberson further states that the conduct of the jurors throughout the trial was light and flippant, as card-playing was seemingly the rule with them. It is due to Giberson to say that pending the engrossing of the statement he changed his mind, and refused to swear to the above.

Mr. Tapping, another juror swears that he was present, and heard Giberson make the above statement to Mr. O'Byrne one day last week, and agreed with it in every particular. Tapping states further that he misapprehended the charge of the Judge, and was induced to find a verdict of guilty mainly upon the impression left upon his mind that the Court would wait only half an hour to receive the verdict, and he, with other jurors was, wearied, and had a desire to get home, and when he repaired to the jury-room he was for finding a verdict of "Not guilty," but finding that the rest of the jury, save Mr. Giberson, who was up stairs, had united in the verdict, he also in a moment of weakness agreed with his fellow-jurymen, but has ever since regretted his action; and that the conduct of the people in the court-room, who seemed to demand conviction, also influenced his mind to a great extent.

Another paper on file states that Mr. Dyck, another juror, heard the statements of both Giberson and Tapping, and fully agreed with them, but he, like Giberson, is alleged to have refused to swear to it.

Another paper shows that Giberson made some statements to other citizens at different times without reservation or request. The Governor has also received a letter from Messrs. Dyck and Giberson, asking him not to pay regard to any statement made by them to any person.

The Confession.

On Saturday last Rev. George Bringhurst, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, brought to the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH the following so-called confession:—

"I went to my room on the night of the murder, and, instead of going to bed, lay down on the lounge which was in my room and fell asleep. My wife was in bed at the time. I was aroused at her repeated calls, and ran down to the dining-room, where I found her much excited, saying:—

"'*I have had a quarrel with mother, and killed her!*"

"I do not know whether she said:—

"'Save me!'—or 'help me hide it!'

"But at last we threw the body of Mrs. Hill out of the window, to make it look as if she fell out.

"I went down stairs and washed my hands and face at the hydrant; then went to my room, undressed, and went to bed. My wife came up afterwards and got into bed, where we stayed until Sarah (Campbell) rang the bell.

"I think we were in bed ten or twenty minutes I made a solemn vow to eternal God that night that I would never reveal it; but I cannot keep it any longer. I am sorry that I said 'I knew nothing of it,' but I did it with the vow in my mind, and to save my wife.

"I now make this disclosure that I may have peace with God. GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr."

In the presence of Rev. George Bringhurst and William B. Perkins.

Since the above appeared Twitchell has been visited in his cell by a couple of gentlemen who spoke to him in relation to the circumstances of the murder. He then explained, perhaps not satisfactorily, some of the dubious points of his confession. On Saturday morning Mrs. Camilla E. Twitchell left the city under circumstances which would appear to lend the countenance of truth to the above arraignment of her by her husband for the murder of Mrs. Hill. About a week ago she visited the condemned man in his cell for the last time. She then had a conversation with the Rev. Mr. Bringhurst, in the course of which she manifested the liveliest concern as to whether her husband had said anything to his spiritual adviser which would implicate her in the murder.

She inquired especially if Twitchell had made any statement about the crime. Mr. Bringhurst responded that he had. Then the wife inquired if he had made a confession, to which she again received an affirmative response. Mrs. Twitchell then inquired if her husband had made any statement concerning herself in connection with the murder, to which she likewise received an affirmative response.

"Yes," said Mr. Bringhurst, "he has told me all about it."

"Then," exclaimed Mrs. Twitchell, "he is a villain—the greatest villain on the face of the earth!"

She then directed her inquiries to the day of the execution, asking if Twitchell intended to make any statement on the scaffold. She was assured by Mr. Bringhurst that he intended to do so. This brought out the inquiry as to whether any newspaper reporters would be present, and when she was told that such would be the case, she exclaimed:—

"That would be bad!"

Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, T. P. Ransford, Esq., one of the counsel for George S. Twitchell, Jr., at his trial, visited the unhappy man in his cell and held quite a long conversation with him.

The doomed man said in relation to his recent confession that the newspapers were altogether wrong; were doing him an injustice in supposing that he had made it for "effect." Were that his intention he would have made it more detailed, and explained away the circumstances which connected him with the murder. He told but the simple truth, and had nothing more to add.

Mr. Ransford—"How came you to make a confession?"

Twitchell—"I made it because my wife deserted me. Before last Friday a week ago, she called to see me twice a week, but always seemed in a hurry to get away, and never showed any affection for me. At her last visit the officers of the prison told her she might come to see me every day from that time if she desired. When she was leaving I said, 'Camilla, there must be some light thrown upon this thing.' She only replied, 'I will come again soon,' and I haven't seen her since. I think it very hard that she should abandon me now, after the sacrifices I have made for her. If, immediately after her acquittal she had told the whole truth, *I think my life would have been saved!*"

Mr. Ransford—"The papers say she has not left town."

Twitchell—"I say she has: she cannot now be found. Though I see the shameful death I must die on Thursday, I would not change places with her; for I will die with the consciousness of yielding up my life for a faithless and criminal wife, while she will add my blood to her soul, already stained by that of her mother."

As his visitors arose to leave Twitchell said, "Be assured that I will make no further confession, for nothing remains to be told. I am not afraid to die; I am prepared for the end."

EATON.

The Circumstances of the Murder.

On the 12th of June, 1868, Timothy Heenan, a young man, was shot and killed on Fifth street, above Spruce. He was a frequenter at Sullivan's tavern, at the streets named, and on the night in question, while there, encountered Jerry Eaton, a noted character, and James Trainor, alias SugarJim, not less noted than Eaton, keeper of the Carpenter House. A quarrel ensued, and there was a scuffle, in which blows were struck. Eaton and his friends left, went back to the Carpenter House, armed themselves, and some minutes after went back in search of Heenan. By this time he had gone to Smith's tavern, on the opposite corner from Sullivan's; and there he was found by the party in pursuit of him.

Alderman Dougherty, who witnessed the shooting, described on the witness stand the shooting, as well as the occurrences immediately preceeding it. He said:—

On the night of the 11th of June, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, passing down Fifth street, from Walnut to Prune, at Prune street I met two friends, Mr. Keish and Mr. Tatem; I stopped and talked with them; we had been talking some minutes when Mr. Eaton, Mr. Nellis, and a man they call "Sugar Jim" (Trainor) came up Fifth street and went around the corner of Prune, and went up Prune street toward Sixth, to Trainor's house; they had been at Trainor's house, called the "Carpenter House," a few minutes, and I heard the report of six shots, fired in the neighborhood of Trainor's house, but whether inside or out I could not tell; some few minutes after these reports some six or seven men came, as if out of the house, and some went on one side of the street and some on the other; as they passed down Prune street toward Fifth, heard one of them say, "You go on the other side;" which one said this I don't know, and I don't know whether the defendant was with the party.

After the party pressed all were on the pavement a Fifth and Prune about a minute, and in consequence of what Mr. Tatem said, who was nearest the corner Mr. Tatem, Mr. Keish, and myself went down to the corner of Fifth and Spruce; when I got there I found Trainor pushing Eaton out of Smith's public house, southeast corner Fifth and Spruce; Eaton had a pistol in his hand; after pushing him out as far as the curb, Mr. Heenan came to the door of Smith's house; he was inside at the time; he came out as far as the door and stood in the doorway; Eaton levelled a pistol at Heenan then, but Trainor threw it up and said, "Not now!" and Trainor backed Eaton up Fifth street, across Spruce street, to the other side, and a man named Ewing started after them; Heenan called Ewing back, and on the north side of Spruce. Heenan got hold of him, and pulled him back; after Eaton and Trainor got up Fifth street, twenty feet past Spruce, and I was standing then on the southeast corner of Fifth and Spruce, there were two reports of pistols, and being in a line with the firing, I thought it dangerous to stay, and then crossed to the northwest corner, more towards the north than the west, looking at the parties who were firing, who were Eaton and Trainor both; who fired the first two shots I don't know; the third shot was fired by Trainor, and the fourth by Eaton; at the time the fourth shot was fired Heenan was past the corner of Fifth and Spruce streets; walking up Fifth after Ewing, Eaton, and Trainor; Heenan at the fourth shot stopped for a second, and then started on to walk again, and said, "You d—d curs, why don't you wait?" then some eight or ten shots were fired; I got on to the west side of the way and found Nellis over there; I walked alongst le of him and made a remark to him; I then returned to where Heenan and Ewing were, and by this time Eaton, Trainor, and Nellis, and some seven or eight altogether ran up Fifth street; Nellis went up on the west side, and all the others on the east; Nellis did not run, but at the rest did; Ewing was drunk; Heenan was taken over to Smith's, and then it was discovered that he was shot; I procured Dr. Hutchins, and then a carriage to take Heenan to the hospital, but we carried him there on a lounge, and he died at the hospital; when Heenan came to Smith's door, and Eaton had the pistol pointed, Heenan said to Eaton, "Jerry, there is no use using anything of that kind; I am not armed;" and he held up his hands to show that he was not; he had no arms when he was taken to the hospital, for I searched his clothing; I said Eaton fired the fourth shot, and Trainor the third; can't be positive which shot out of the eight hit Heenan; when the fourth shot was fired Heenan stopped an instant and then went on again; they were all standing on Fifth street, above Spruce, when these shots were fired, except Nellis, who was on the west side; the balance of the party, except Eaton and Trainor, were fifteen or twenty feet above, towards Spruce street; Eaton and Trainor were interposed between Heenan and Ewing and the rest of the party; Heenan was about twenty feet from Eaton and Trainor when the fourth shot was fired; before the fourth shot Eaton and Trainor both fired the other eight or ten shots; Trainor attempted to fire, and his pistol snapped three times in succession; think it was after the fourth shot the pistol snapped, but won't be positive; I saw Mr. Heenan at the Hospital; he was badly wounded and very prostrate, but I did not know myself how dangerous he was; had no conversation with him in regard to his living or dying; that was immediately after he was taken into the Hospital, and while he was still lying in the hall, and before he was carried up to bed; he was very much prostrated; he begged me to tell him if he would live until morning, or whether he was in any immediate danger; he asked me to tell him after I saw the doctor; I saw the doctor, but I don't think I communicated what I heard to Mr. Heenan; I had another conversation with Heenan about his condition, and he said he felt very bad, and he told me to take his money and give it to his sister if he died.

On the trial the defense called witnesses as to the quarrel at Sullivan's tavern, and two witnesses swore that when Heenan came out of Smith's tavern he had a hatchet in his hand. No one of the witnesses for the prosecution saw the hatchet nor any weapon in Heenan's hand. The defense called as a wiuness Peter Ellis, who swore that he saw Michael Leary run towards Eaton and snatch the pistol out of his hand before the first shot was fired. Other witnesses swore that Eaton passed up the street before the firing commenced.

When the case was given to the jury, they remained out but sixteen minutes, and then returned with a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

When the verdict was announced Eaton's wife who had been near him constantly during the trial, burst into loud sobbing, crying, so as to be heard through the whole court-room, that her husband was innocent. Eaton chewed his tobacco complacently and seemed rather indifferent.

Charles Brooke, of counsel for the accused, asked that the jury be polled, which was done, and the verdict recorded, when Mr. Brooke said that he should move for a new trial.

This motion was afterwards argued, but refused, and Gerald Eaton sentenced to death.

A Respite Secured.

Following the trial, the failure for a new one, and the sentence, numerous efforts were made to secure a reprieve for the condemned man. Mr. Brooke, his counsel, paid a visit to Governor Geary at Harrisburg, and placed in his hands a petition signed by eleven of the jury who convicted Eaton, remarking that the twelfth man could not be found.

The jury say that, in the evidence and charge of the Court, they believed that technically the grade of the offense was murder in the first degree, and that they were required to, and therefore did, unite in rendering such a verdict; but still they believe, and upon reflection that belief is strengthened, that the circumstances attendant upon the commission of the offense relieved it of the character of one imperatively requiring the infliction of the extreme penalty of the law, and they further believe, and so respectfully present to his Excellency, that the ends of public justice will be fully answered by a protracted term of imprisonment of the prisoner.

Other petitions, numerously signed, were presented. In consequence of them the following respite was finally forwarded by the Executive:—

To Peter Lyle, Esq., High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Whereas, A warrant was heretofore issued by me, under the great seal of the State, bearing date the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869, authorizing and requiring you, the said Peter Lyle, on Thursday, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to execute the sentence of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, in this Commonwealth, on a certain Gerald Eaton, who had been convicted in the said court, for the city and county aforesaid, of the crime of murder in the first degree, and therefore sentenced by said court to suffer the penalty of death.

And whereas, From representations made to me by many highly reputable citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia and other counties of this Commonwealth, and now remaining on file in the office of the Secretary of said Commonwealth, I am satisfied of the propriety of granting a respite staying the execution in the case of the said Gerald Eaton.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, I, John W. Geary, Governor of the said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby stay the execution of the sentence of the said court, and the said Gerald Eaton is hereby respited until such further period as shall be fixed by me, or other lawful authority, for the execution of the sentence of the Court of Oyer and Terminer aforesaid upon the said Gerald Eaton.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-third.

F. JORDAN,
By the Governor. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Subsequently the Governor fixed on the 8th inst. as the day for the execution.

Visits to the Doomed Man.

Some time since a party of gentlemen paid a visit to Eaton in his cell at Moyamensing Prison. He informed his visitors that he was thirty-three years of age, having been born in Ireland, of Catholic parent age, and leaving that country for America at a very early period of his life. He is married to a Protestant woman, and has an adopted daughter, not having any of his own.

He protested most solemnly that he never fired the pistol, but that it was taken from his pocket by another person who is now at large, and fired at Heenan. In confirmation of which, he lifted his eyes to the ceiling of the cell, and exclaimed, "As I hope to meet my God and Saviour, I never fired that pistol, but I am to suffer for another guilty party, who is now walking about your streets with the guilt on his soul." He named him. Eaton appeared to be the most concerned about the mode of his burial. The Catholics will not have him, he says, but thinks his wife can influence the Protestants to give him the last rites of sepulture.

On another occasion, with a different party of visitors, the following conversation ensued:—

"My life, he said, "was sworn away to gratify a political prejudice. I hope I may never see my Maker if I fired a single shot that night. Twelve or fourteen men were chasing three or four of us up the street. A man stopped me and asked why I did not shoot. He wrenched the pistol from my hand, calling me hard names for refusing to defend myself against men who were seeking my life. The night was dark and rainy, and you couldn't see a man just in front of you. It was a regular drunken row. Ten shots were fired in quick succession, and yet their eyes were so sharp that they detected the very shot which killed Heenan—the fourth that was fired—and swore that I fired it. They swore that I fired that shot down the street, while the murdered man was standing on the pavement four houses up the street from me. The man that took the pistol from me is now walking the streets of Philadelphia. A man was standing by me all the time, and could have testified for me; but they indicted him as an accessory, to keep him off the stand, and then discharged him."

This afternoon all the preliminaries for the execution will be arranged. The scaffold is to be erected in the northwest corner of the prison yard—the same place it has occupied on a number of preceding similar occasions. The two condemned men are to be hung together. This is definitely arranged—though it was thought at one time that they would be executed separately—perhaps at the interval of an hour

Sheriff Lyle has determined to exclude all but five or six reporters, who are to represent, by arrangement, all the papers in this city. A number of reporters from other places—from New York, Boston, etc.—are already here, and have made application for tickets of admission to the "show," but the Sheriff peremptorily refused them.

The Sheriff's jury meets at the Assembly Buildings at half-past 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, to proceed thence to the prison. There can remain no doubt but that the men will be executed to-morrow. Hopes of respite are vain.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Cassie Buschbeck, ten years old, was run over yesterday by a horse and wagon and instantly killed. Deceased resided at No. 2365 Frankford road.

—John Keeley, of Virginia, fell from a train of cars at Phœnixville Station yesterday, and injured himself severely. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—An exceedingly beautiful and unusually pleasing ceremony was celebrated yesterday, at the Masonic Temple, in constituting Mozart Lodge, No. 436, A. Y. M.

—A meeting under the auspices of the American Free-trade League was held last evening at Concert Hall. The assemblage was called to order by Mr. George D. Parrish, who introduced as the speaker of the evening Mr. Arthur Latham Perry, Professor of Political Economy in Williams' College, Massachusetts. The theme, upon which he spoke at length, was "Free Exchange a Natural Right."

—Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Schools of Councils, consisting of Messrs. James Ritchie, Chairman; Thomas A. Barlow, William Calhoun, Richard W. Shields, James F. Dillon, and James S. Stewart, visited the schoolhouses in the First district, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with their condition, and to determine upon what measures should be adopted whereby greater facilities could be afforded. Mr. R. S. Menamin, President of the Sectional Board, accompanied the committee, and explained to them what was needed in order to satisfy the pressing demands made upon the directors.

—A meeting of ingrain carpet weavers was held last evening at Master Street Hall, Front and Master streets, for the purpose of considering the present condition of the trade, and to adopt plans for the advancement of the interests of the Weavers' Union. Statements were made by some of the delegates, showing that a reduction in wages had been proposed by some of the manufacturers. Resolutions were then passed expressive of a determination on the part of the weavers to resist any reduction in the price of their labor. Since the formation of the Weavers' Union a greater unanimity has been evinced among the members in carrying out the objects proposed by the organization.

—A meeting of the Journeymen Box Makers' Union was held last evening in the Washington Hose House, on Ninth street, above Filbert, Benjamin Grier in the chair, James Bolind, acting secretary.

It was stated that the members of the Union had been on a strike for about a week for an increase in their wages. The price for sawyers has been $14 a week; they now demand $15. An increase of $1 per week is also demanded for first-class bench men, and $1·50 for second-class men. The same rate of increase is also asked for those engaged in piece work. Answers were received from some of the employers, stating that they had agreed to the demand, but in some instances the members of the Union were not allowed to return to work, because those not members had been employed.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131¼.

—Alabama complains of nipping frosts.

—San Francisco has just been favored with a Board of Brokers.

—Trains on the Union Pacific Railroad are now running within ten miles of Ogden.

—General Webb, the new military commander of Virginia, made sixty removals yesterday.

—Mrs. President Grant gave a reception yesterday afternoon, which was largely attended.

—The fire in Chatham, N. Y., on Monday night, destroyed property to the amount of $125,000.

—A New York deputy sheriff is to be indicted for permitting a convicted bond robber to escape from his custody.

—460 applications for patents were filed last week, and 106 caveats entered. 258 patents will be issued on the 13th inst.

—Among the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday was that of General W. F. M. Arngos as Indian Agent for New Mexico.

—It is the present intention of the United States Supreme Court to hold a session during the months of October, November, and December.

—The first colored official ever confirmed by the Senate was Charles M. Wilder, for Postmaster at Columbia, S. C. Wilder was once a slave.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, April 6.—The elections for the Corps Legislatif commence on May 30.

LONDON, April 6.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Archdale, Conservative, proposed to extend Church disestablishment to England and Scotland.

MADRID, April 6—Evening.—The refusal of King Ferdinand to accept the Spanish crown is confirmed.

MADRID, April 6.—The Government has granted permission for the introduction into Spain of Protestant books printed in foreign languages.

Fears are entertained that the Carlists will soon attempt a general rising, and the Government is taking every precaution to prevent it.

It is reported that Ferdinand of Portugal positively declines the crown of Spain.

LISBON, April 6.—The mail steamship from Rio Janeiro has arrived.

Paranhos, Brazilian Commissioner to Paraguay, had arrived at Asuncion, and was endeavoring to bring the war to a close. He had made propositions of peace to the Paraguayans on the following conditions:—The independence of Paraguay shall not be impaired; the freedom of the navigation of the Rio Paraguay and De La Plate shall be guaranteed; and Lopez to renounce his claims to a portion of the Chaco territory and the province of Matto Grosso.

HAVANA, April 6.—The Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence of death pronounced by the lower courts against Leon and Medina, who were convicted of firing upon the volunteers in the Figueras street affair. Carbias, one of the parties arrested on the same accusation, has been discharged from custody.

A British man-of-war has sailed to overhaul a schooner which received the merchandise from the steamship Comanditario, while the latter was in the hands of the rebels.

Several unimportant skirmishes are reported near Mayajigua.

The number of tickets in the Havana lottery has been reduced to 20,000.

It is known here that the authorities at Washington are aware that two expeditions are preparing to leave the Mississippi for this island. Admiral Hoff has been ordered to prevent them from effecting a landing, and also to watch the movements of the so-called Peruvian monitors.

Telegrams from the City of Mexico to Wednesday last report that Colonel Palacios had escaped from prison, seduced the troops in Culican, and proclaimed Plaido Vega as Governor of Sinaloa. Vega was moving to join Palacios. Generals Escobedo, Alvarez, and Corona were at the capital.

An earthquake shook Oaxaca on March 22.

Governor Palacios will take the place of Romero during the latter's absence.

The Mexican Congress was to meet on Thursday, and a stormy session was expected.

The executions in Yucatan have strengthened the opposition to the Juarez government.

An effort will probably be made to overthrow the concession to the English company for the building of the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad, and to organize a new company with American capital to take charge of the road.

The Mexican Congress will grant belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents if they experience no great reverses.

CONNECTICUT.

Result of the State Election.

HARTFORD, April 6.—Complete returns from every town in the State give the following result:—

Jewell	45,498
English	44,687
Republican majority	811

The Democratic authorities of Salisbury acknowledge that they could not hold a legal meeting. The polls were opened, however, and 18 Republicans and 394 Democratic votes were taken. Counting these, Jewell's majority would be but 435, had Salisbury voted legally, and, as last year, Jewell's majority would be 622.

The Legislature stands as follows:—

Senate—Republicans, 14; Democrats, 7.
House—Republicans, 132; Democrats, 106.

The vote for Congressmen is as follows:—

First District—Strong, Rep.	11,620
Dixon, Dem.	10,885
Rep. maj.	735
Second District—Kellogg, Rep.	13,431
Babcock, Dem.	13,059
Rep. maj.	372
Third District—Starkweather, Rep.	9,122
Convers, Dem.	6,853
Rep. maj.	2,269
Fourth District—Beardsley, Rep.	11,904
Barnum, Dem.	13,097
Dem. maj.	1,193

Throwing out the illegal votes cast in the Salisbury district, Barnum's majority is 786.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5·34 | MOON RISES....3·38
SUN SETS....6·31 | HIGH WATER....11·10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 26
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Mar. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
America	Bremen	New York	Mar. 31

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	April 7
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	April 7
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	April 8
India	New York	Glasgow	April 8
Wm. Penn	New York	London	April 10
City of London	New York	Liverpool	April 10
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 17
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	April 8
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	April 8
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav.	April 9
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	April 10
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	April 10
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	April 10
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	April 19
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	April 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Izetta, Smith, Matanzas, Dallett & Son.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr Mary E. Thompson, Bunker, Boston, do.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Norw. brig Spes and Fides, Olsen, from Liverpool via Falmouth, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr Chattanooga, Black, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Taylor & Betts. 4th inst., 1 A. M., lat. 37 33, long. 74 20, was run into by schr George Solms, from Jacksonville for Providence, and lost jibboom, head gear, and started cutwater. The G. S. sustained about the same damage.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, from Jacksonville, with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Beta, Brown, from Charleston, S. C., with lumber to Warren & Gregg.
Schr H. M. Condon, Condon, 12 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Sea Breeze, Holland, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, from New York via Chester.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, from New York.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamship Tonawanda, from Savannah.—Mr. Wm. Millward; Mrs. Peiry, nurse, and infant; Mrs. Eckford; Mr. A. Rippard and wife; Mr. A. C. Cabinias and wife; Mr. F. Powerwaid; Mr. Gay; Capt. Izard; Mr. J. L. Day; Mr. J. J. Brower; Mr. J. G. Day; Mr. S. W. Boyd; Mr. J. Lynch; Mr. J. B. Bates; Mr. Hussey; Mr. John Spice; Mr. C. Lodge; Mr. E. Myers; Mr. W. Haaker; Mr. J. Richardson.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.
Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, from Rio Janeiro, at Baltimore 5th inst., with coffee.
Barque John Wooster, Knowles, at Foochow 4th Feb. for Amoy, to load for New York.
Barque Brunswick, Dixon, hence, at Havana 27th ult.
Brig Posie, Holden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 26th ult.
Brig George Harris, French, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 27th ult.
Brig Mary E. Pennell, Eaton, hence for Savannah, was passed 4th inst., Cape Hatteras bearing W. by N.
Brig Ida L. Ray, Ray, hence, at Matanzas 26th ult.
Schr Glengarry, Yates, hence, at Matanzas 27th ult.
Schr May Munroe, Munroe, sailed from Matanzas 26th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Vraie, Mason, hence, at Cardenas 26th ult.
Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, hence, at Norfolk 3d inst.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, hence, at Dighton 1st inst.
Schr N. Miller, Miller, hence, at Boston 3d inst.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, hence, at Boston 4th inst.
Schr Daniel Webster, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 27th ult.
Schr Prairie Bird, Thompson, sailed from Cardenas 27th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 4th inst.
Schrs R. Franklin, Glover; Little Rock, Richman; and E. A. Cummins, Whirlow, hence, at Washington, D. C., 31 instant.
Schr Mount Pleasant, Luzenburg, at Washington, D. C., 3d inst., to load with iron for Philadelphia.
Schr Fashion, Lawrence, hence, at New Haven 4th inst.
Schr Goddess, Kelley, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.
Schrs Ocean Wave, Baker, and J. Lancaster, Williams, hence, at Providence 4th inst.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 29th ult.
Schr Anna E. Safford, Powell, hence, at Norwich 31 inst.
Schr Hunter, Crane, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 3d inst.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $3 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 204 S. SECOND Street. 1 2 3m

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Via Halifax, Tuesday.
City of London, Saturday, April 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 17, at 10 A. M.
City of Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 20, 12, noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents. 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT	Brocande	Saturday, Oct. 2
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin....$140 | Second Cabin....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin....$145 | Second Cabin....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORT

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1869.

The Gubernatorial Contest.

In the manipulation of partisan machinery, every imaginable artifice is resorted to for the purpose of foisting weak or objectionable candidates upon the people, and one of the most curious features of American politics is the singular nominations which are brought about by mysterious agencies. Thousands of men, no better than their neighbors, who have no special qualifications for important positions, and no special claims to public confidence, have, in time, become suddenly famous, not for any good deed they have done, or any inherent capacity they have displayed for doing good, but because a body of delegates have, for inscrutable reasons, endowed them with the magical attributes of regularly nominated candidates for leading municipal, State, or national offices. The public usually have no choice left but to accept one of the entertainments provided by the conventions of two conflicting parties, and the professional politicians, by controlling the action of these omnipotent conventions, bind the people hand and foot. Notwithstanding the profuse disquisitions of the press on almost every other subject connected with the management of public affairs, but little light is usually thrown upon the secret influences by which aspirants for office commend themselves to the delegates, who decide what favored mortals are to be raised on a pedestal, and rendered objects of the admiration of Republicans and the execration of Democrats, or *vice versa*. Most of this work is done in a subterranean, mole-like manner, and the real reason why a majority of a convention authoritatively pronounces Tom a fit subject for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, and Dick unworthy of such confidence, would often surpass human understanding, if a large allowance was not made for private pledges and promises, and for considerations entirely foreign to the public welfare. It is one of the crying evils of the times, too, that when a man is once elected by a skilful combination of these influences, followed by an endorsement at the polls, he is usually more anxious to secure a renomination and re-election than to discharge, in an able and satisfactory manner, the duties of his position. He endeavors rather to compel the people to serve him by extending his lease of power, than to serve the people.

General Geary, having enjoyed the honors and delights of the governorship for the last few years, would scarcely be a true politician if he was ready and willing to surrender his present station. It remains to be seen what degree of success will attend his zealous efforts to secure a renomination, despite the general conviction of his unfitness for the gubernatorial chair, and the prevailing belief that, in the ranks of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, it would be an easy task to find many men of superior qualifications. Whatever may be his chances, however, they will scarcely be improved by the late action of the Executive Committee of the Republican Invincibles, announcing their firm confidence in his superior wisdom and ability, and their conviction that his nomination would promote the triumph of the Republican party in the October election.

Public opinion has been forestalled in many ways on many subjects, but we shall be much astonished if this expedient does not prove futile. The Invincibles may be useful as an ornamental appendage of a campaign, but we see no reason why their skill in carrying torches or wearing capes confers any special power upon their Executive Committee to select a candidate for Governor of a great Commonwealth.

The Beneficial Savings Fund Robbery.

On Monday in our financial article we alluded to the defalcation at the Fourth National Bank and the robbery of the safe of the Beneficial Savings Fund as tending to weaken the confidence of depositors in all such institutions. It was not our intention to couple the managers of the savings fund with those of the Fourth National Bank under the old *regime*, but merely to indicate the effect of such occurrences. The following are the directors of the Beneficial Saving Fund, and they are all well known in this city to be gentlemen of unimpeachable integrity:—

Charles A. Reppller, James McCann, Alfred C. Gibson, Daniel McDevitt, John Tiers, M. J. Dohan, John McGlenney, Isaac Mullen, James Maguire, Augustus Merino, John P. Murta, Francis J. Crilly, Francis Cooper, Hon. James Campbell, Mark Willcox, Dennis B. Kelly, John G. Reppller, William Loughlin, James T. Gallagher, Edward Robbins, Bernard Rafferty, George Hughes, Henry C. Laughlin, Charles Donoghue, and A. J. Gallagher.

The most that can be charged against these gentlemen is that they were culpable in not having watchmen about the establishment at all hours of the day and night, and in the insecurity of their building and safe. With regard to this latter point, the managers contend that they took all proper precautions, and we have been called upon by Mr. Edward Robins, of the Board of Managers, who gives us the following information about the safe which was rifled:—

The safe was built for A. J. Drexel, Esq., who considered it so secure that he had no hesitation in confiding to it his own valuables. It was built of thirteen inch brick, interlaced with iron and steel bars, next to which were eight slabs of solid granite eight inches thick. The vault was built from the foundation, and was arched on the top of the fire-proof. After being built, an ordinary fire-proof door and key was put in, and the directors then ordered from Lillie's agent, in addition, one of his best burglar-proof doors, at a cost of $640. Not satisfied with this security, they then ordered a fire-proof safe from one of our most celebrated makers, with four locks upon it: this was placed inside of the old safe. This safe could not be opened except in the presence of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and one of the directors, each of whom carried a key. The directors invite all w ho are interested in the sub- ject to call and inspect the safe, and judge for themselves whether the precautions taken were not judicious.

In spite of the strength of the safe, however, the fact remains that it was forced inside of six hours, and while the integrity of the gentlemen on the board of management of the institution cannot be impeached in the slightest degree, they are still very much to blame in allowing the premises to remain unguarded just at a time when burglars would be most likely to take advantage of such negligence.

The Cure for Crime.

Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, in his charge to the Grand Jury a few days since, displayed a proper appreciation of the enormous increase of crime in our city, and also a just estimate of that spirit of pity which some philanthropists are always ready to evoke. From his position as one of the Judges of the Criminal Court, the author of the charge is made singularly capable of giving us an estimate of the crimes and punishments of wrong-doers; and he does so with force and clearness. He shows that in homicide cases alone there has been a fearful increase within the past year. There is something startling in the assertion that in 1867 there were 94 homicides, and in 1868 there were 133—an increase of about forty per cent. Yet more impressive is the assertion that there are more murders committed in one year than there are murderers executed in thirty. Yet both of the statements bear the undoubted authority of the Judge's word to back them, and cannot be gainsaid or denied.

In view, then, of this fearful growth of crime, what is the proper course to be adopted? Is it to receive with assent or silence the utterances of the chicken-hearted sympathizers who are continually denouncing those who favor a stern retribution for crime? or is it to throw aside all reserve and denounce these sentimentalities as ruinous of public morals? We agree with Judge Brewster in preferring the latter course. Long experience has taught us a lesson in which there can be no mistake—that leniency without punishment is no protection from crime. It is idle to talk of reform with a class of men whose business it is to break the laws, and who have it as their means of support. An occasional offender can be cured by kindness. The first wrong step can probably be retrieved through the friendly advice of one who takes an interest in the criminal. But to talk of reforming a murderer or a professional thief is all nonsense. It must be borne in mind that what the London *Times* says of that metropolis is equally true of Philadelphia:—"Crime is pursued by a numerous class of persons as a regular profession, apart from all casual temptation or impulse. The profession is maintained by a regular succession of practitioners, like any honest trade. It has its seminaries, its markets, and its places of resort." With such a class as this, to talk of kindness is an absurdity. It is only through fear of the whip that they can be kept in subjection. It is only through fear of the punishment which will follow, and the chances that they will be detected, that any check can be put upon their fell deeds. To this class, we believe, belong nine-tenths of all the criminals in Philadelphia. They are hardened and determined criminals from choice and of their own free will. They are a set who would choose crime rather than honesty, and who, had they the opportunity, would do all they could to prevent the necessity of leading a virtuous life. For such as these punishment, punishment, punishment is the only watchword to guide jurors and courts.

It is, therefore, the worst possible taste and the worst possible policy for any man or set of men to select such a time as this to petition for a removal of the death sentence. We do not propose to go into the abstruse theories of the question, whether or not society has the right to take the life of one of its criminal members. We think it has, and we know it does; and that is enough, so far as the theory is concerned. So far as the practical benefit of the death sentence can be considered, we are thankful day by day that it exists; and the only regret which troubles us is that it is not more frequently inflicted. We do not say this in a spirit of bloodthirsty revenge, but calmly, as peaceable, law-abiding citizens who want protection and love virtue and quiet. There is an irrepressible conflict between crime and virtue in every such community as our own. We must be on one side or the other. We are emphatically on the side of order, and believe that the only way to deal with those opposed to us is to as nearly exterminate them as possible. For misdeeds not homicidal we would mew them up within stone walls, and make them work like felons, as they are. We would have them toil as prisoners should toil for crime, as the poor and honest too frequently have to toil for their daily bread; while for the higher grade, such as those who take human life, we would rid society of their presence by the inexorable gallows. And in treating them in this way, it is really doing God's service, and obeying the dictates of justice and self-protection.

Feeling thus, it was with no small degree of pleasure that we read Judge Brewster's charge to the Grand Jury. It is a sensible and powerful paper, and one that, if it be only acted up to, will check the increase of crime. It is not only for retribution that we want to see its doctrine carried out, but it is for the far higher, more imperative, and more powerful reason, that public safety can only be assured by constant examples being made of all offenders. We are in the state that is described well by the Judge:—

"It has thus come to pass, gentlemen, that men are shot down or stoned to death upon our highways, and that the law seems as powerless for their vindication as it was for their protection. Grand juries hesitate to find true bills, and petit juries often refuse to convict except of inferior grades, frequently coupling those verdicts with recommendations to mercy. And even in an occasional case of great atrocity, when a conviction is followed by a sentence of death, the Executive is besieged for a pardon. It is owing to these efforts to thwart justice that it has come to pass in Philadelphia that it is more dangerous for a man to pick a pocket than to take a life. The thief is much more certain of being punished than the murderer."

For this state of society there is but one remedy—a vigorous and rigorous execution of the laws, without leniency or mercy, until the tide of increasing crime begins to ebb.

The Union Pacific Railroad and the New York Courts.

The Union Pacific Railroad is a great national enterprise, in which every man, woman, and child in the country is directly interested, whether holding stock or not. The construction of this road, which is to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and pour into our laps the wealth of Asia, has been prosecuted with unexampled rapidity, and every human probability indicates that, by the next anniversary of our national independence, the road will be completed and open for the traffic and the travel of the world. That such a great enterprise should have to contend, in addition to the obstructions of nature, with the machinations of selfish and designing men who seek to control its power and revenues to promote their own interests, is not to be wondered at. Such has been the fate of every important public enterprise ever started in this or any other country. It is vexatious, however, that just as the Union Pacific Railroad is about to realize all the hopes of its projectors, that it should be embarrassed by such a suit as that brought by Mr. James Fisk, Jr. We publish to-day the depositions of several of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, which throw considerable light upon this affair, and which are well worthy of the attentive perusal of our readers. The great Erie war in which Mr. Fisk figured as the principal hero is still fresh in the minds of all, and it now appears as if he were attempting to win fresh laurels by making a raid on the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The most significant and most disgraceful feature of these contests between the railroad companies and the stockjobbers of Wall street is the manner in which the judges of the New York courts lend their aid in embarrassing and crushing those who refuse to recognize the supremacy of their Wall street friends. Writs and counter writs are issued, and all the machinery of the law is put in operation with a recklessness and open defiance of public opinion which would be astounding in any other locality than New York; and the result has been that the stock, in many of the companies that have been thus annoyed, is nearly worthless, as persons who have money to invest prefer to put it where it will not be at the mercy of a ring of gamblers and a corrupt judiciary.

Some of the New York judges have been much praised of late for their severity towards criminals, and the stern manner in which they have meted out justice to the murderers and thieves who have been convicted in their courts. This action would be entitled to universal commendation if there was reason to believe that it was prompted by sincere desire to protect the community. The unprecedented rigor of one or two New York judges lately is well known to have been prompted by a ring of Democratic politicians, who had become alarmed at the impunity with which crime is committed, and feared that an outburst of popular indignation would rescue the city from their control. We have no faith that the paroxysm of virtue which has afflicted the New York judges of late will produce any permanent effects; on the contrary, everything indicates that the whole judiciary of that city is corrupt and entirely under the control of a ring of sharpers who use the forms of law to accomplish their own nefarious ends.

That such a state of things must be injurious to the business interests of New York is apparent. The Union Pacific Railroad and other great corporations, who now have their principal offices in that city, cannot afford to be annoyed by constant litigation; and every consideration of interest and duty demands that they should shake the dust of New York off their feet, and establish their headquarters in some more promising locality, where they will receive protection and not annoyance from the courts and officers of the law.

There is no city on the continent better adapted for a great railroad headquarters than Philadelphia. Our judiciary need no encomiums: their integrity is well known, and it would be practically impossible for such men as Mr. Fisk to carry on a system of legal intimidation and blackmail here. Matters have now reached a point in New York that imperatively demands some decisive action on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad and other companies. With no legitimate reason for it, their securities are below par in the market, and they always will be practically valueless if the present state of affairs continues. The directors of these corporations know their remedy; and if they were to remove their offices to Philadelphia, the result would be apparent immediately in the advance of their securities and the increased confidence which all persons would feel in their stability.

Connecticut has done even better than was supposed. Not only is Jewell, the Republican candidate for Governor, certainly elected, but we carry three of the Congressional districts—a gain of two—and have a substantial working majority in both branches of the Legislature, thus ensuring a prompt ratification of the constitutional amendment establishing manhood suffrage throughout the Union. There are not many "crumbs of comfort" for the Democracy in this.

Rhode Island holds her State election to-day. Although the Republican majority last November lacked only 103 votes of being equal to the entire Democratic vote—the total for Grant having been 12,993, and for Seymour 6548—the unterrified and undismayed have nominated a full ticket, and will go through the motions of casting their ballots. Governor Burnside declined another re-election, and will be succeeded by Seth Padelford.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
Michael Nisbet, Secretary. 1 11 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 1 27wf3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 3 24wfm No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THE CELEBRATED "PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS" are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Sponge, which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being pronounced superior to those made from the best curled hair. 8 3mwf

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 2 9mfwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

TO ARCHITECTS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS," No. 224 South FIFTH Street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 M.

Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, etc., by applying, either personally or by letter, to Mr. H. C. PUGH, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

A premium of $2000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $600 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.

All rejected plans will be returned.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
H. C. PUGH, Secretary.
4 7 18t

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst., clear of taxes. J. W. McALLISTER, 4 6 9t Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART EXECUTED BY WOMEN, AT HASELTINE'S GALLERY, NO. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

Open during the day, and Monday evenings, April 1st to 15th.
Admittance, 25 cents. 3 31 13t*

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.

By order of the Board.
3 27 14 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

Weary Mothers,

With throbbing brow, swollen eyes, and fingers all punched with needle holes, why sit you so patiently over that incomplete pair of juvenile trowsers, for which you are consuming so much midnight gaslight, at two dollars and a half a thousand cubic feet? You are trying to finish them so that your darling Johnny boy may wear them to-morrow. You bought the stuff cheap, as you thought, and you thought it wouldn't cost anything to make them up. But

Listen, Weary Mother!

ROCKHILL & WILSON sell BOYS' CLOTHES so cheap, that it is really cheaper for you to buy them ready-made than to get the stuff and make it up yourself.

Bring Johnny as soon as he wakes in the morning, and fit him out in a new rig, and you will be astonished at how you can save money, and also, if we dare say it, how much better the boy will look.

Bring the lad!
And make him glad
In the handsomest Clothes that can be had,
Fit him nice,
At the lowest price,
And you'll wish you'd always come before,
And you'll keep on bringing him more and more,
To clothe him at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Store.

Special attention to mothers with small boys at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDARD AND STERLING SILVER WARE,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

A large and complete assortment of the above goods, splendidly finished, unsurpassed by any others in the country, AND IN WHICH PURCHASERS CAN PLACE THE FULLEST RELIANCE FOR BEING EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED, WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.

Repairing and Replating done in the best manner.

GEORGE H. BECHTEL,
4 6 3t4p No. 716 ARCH Street.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

ODD FELLOWS' PARADE MEDAL.—THE undersigned have published a

BEAUTIFUL MEDAL

to be worn on the day of the coming anniversary; obverse, the head of Thomas Wildey, the founder of the Order, and appropriate lettering and devices on the reverse.

Single Medal, 25 cents; by the quantity $15 per hundred. Agents wanted everywhere.

Liberal discount to agents and dealers.

Address WILLIAM H. WARNER & BRO., No. 728 CHESNUT Street, 4 7 10t* Philadelphia.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, UNSURpassed for beauty and durability. Sets $10. Call and examine specimens. All dental operations carefully attended to. Reference, Dr. BASSETT, No. 245 South NINTH Street, below Locust. 1 16 1m

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw3 PHILADELPHIA.

ART SALE.

SPECIAL SALE of BRONZE and MARBLE CLOCKS, ORNAMENTS, Etc. Etc.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer, will sell at the ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, TO-MORROW MORNING, 8th inst., at 10 1-2 o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 1-2 o'clock, a large and elegant collection of Bronze and Marble Clocks, Alabaster Statuettes, Vases and Ornaments, Marble Fountain and Garden Vases, Bronze Groups, Figures, Etc. Etc., being a special importation of

VITI BROS.,
(Late Vito Viti & Sons),

And just received from France and Italy.

The collection is now arranged for examination, and catalogues ready. 1t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HITCHCOCK'S HALF DIME MUSIC, printed on heavy music paper, 4 pages—colored titles, music, and words. Price five cents each; the whole sixty mailed for $2 50.

Nos. NOW READY.
60. MEET ME IN THE LANE, LOVE.
59. MABEL WALTZ.
58. THE SMILE OF MEMORY.
57. SWEET HEART.
56. BOOT-BLACK'S SONG.
55. LADY MINE.
54. FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.
53. THOSE TASSELS ON THE BOOTS.
52. PRETTY BIRD.
51. WHY WANDERING HERE?
50. CALL ME THINE OWN.
49. LE SABRE DE MON PERE.
48. WOODSIDE WALTZ AND POLKA.
47. HOME, SWEET HOME. Instrumental.
46. PERICHOLE'S LETTER.
45. THE MOONLIT SEA.
44. ST. NICHOLAS GALOP.
43. VELOCIPEDE JOHNNY.
42. GENS D'ARMES DUETT.
41. GEMS FROM ORPHEE.
40. BELLES OF BROADWAY.
39. FLYING TRAPEZE.
38. POWER OF LOVE. Instrumental.
37. SUSAN'S STORY.
36. I WILL NOT ASK TO PRESS THAT CHEEK.
35. THE ROSY WREATH.
34. THE LIFE BOAT.
33. THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD. Sacred.
32. BEAUTIFUL BELLS.
31. IXION GALOP.
30. OLYMPIC SCHOTTISCH.
29. UP IN A BALLOON.
28. THERE'S A CHARM IN SPRING.
27. SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!
26. TAKE BACK THE HEART.
25. THE PASSING BELL.
24. STILL I'LL LOVE THEE.
23. WALTZING DOWN AT LONG BRANCH.
22. RIDING DOWN BROADWAY.
21. SHE MIGHT NOT SUIT YOUR FANCY.
20. ARM-IN-ARM. Polka Mazurka.
19. THE ROSE OF ERIN.
18. SILVER CHIMES.
17. THE OLD COTTAGE CLOCK.
16. HIS LOVE SHINES OVER ALL. Sacred.
15. MAGGIE'S SECRET.
14. LITTLE MAGGIE MAY.
13. THE DANISH BOY'S WHISTLE.
12. COME HITHER, MY BABY, MY DARLING.
11. GENEVIEVE WALTZ.
10. SKATING RINK POLKA.
9. CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE.
8. PRAISE OF TEARS.
7. I REALLY DON'T THINK I SHALL MARRY.
6. GOOD BYE, SWEETHEART, GOOD BYE.
5. NOT FOR JOSEPH.
4. BLUE EYES.
3. WE'D BETTER BIDE A WEE.
2. WON'T YOU TELL ME WHY, ROBIN?
1. CAPTAIN JINKS.

The above can be obtained at the music, book, and periodical stores, or by enclosing the price, FIVE CENTS EACH, to the publisher. Other choice selections will rapidly follow. Agents wanted.

BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK,
No. 98 Spring street and No. 24 Beekman street, New York; No. 164 Vine street, Cincinnati; and No. 22 School street, Boston. 4 23t

THE BEST HORSE BOOK.

THE HORSE
In the Stable and the Field—His Management in Health and Disease.

BY STONEHENGE, McCLURE, AND HARVEY.
With over Eighty Engravings from Life, and a full account of the Trotting Horse.
1 vol. crown 8vo. Retail price, $2 50.
This day published by

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NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET.
All Books Retailed at Wholesale Prices. (3 22mwf5rp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPRING STYLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR

GENTS' WEAR.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at ERNEST SOPP'S Large Establishment, 4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

THE RUSSIAN AIR-TIGHT HEATER.

Daniel Mershon's Sons'

HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE
REMOVED TO THE
N. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND FILBERT, OPPOSITE THE FARMERS' MARKET.

A. E. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. E. MERSHON.

CLOTHING.

A NEW ERA IN THE

PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING TRADE.

JOHN WANAMAKER

APRIL 5, 1869,

HAVE OPENED THE

Large Brown-Stone Buildings

(Formerly occupied by Messrs. Homer, Colladay & Co.)

AS A FIRST-CLASS

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

To be conducted on a large and generous, yet not extravagant scale, for the sale of a class of made-up Clothing superior to the Ready-made Clothing which has formerly met the demands of Philadelphia trade; and for a

Merchant Tailoring

Business that shall combine advantages only to be secured in an extensive and progressive house.

DEPARTMENTS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

JOHN W. ROGERS, Head of Department.
Formerly with Rockhill & Wilson.

The majority of our citizens buy their clothes Ready-made; many more would do so if they could secure as good material, as fashionable styles and finish as they do in having their garments made to order. We see no reason why this should not be done, and we propose to do it, offering to the public Ready-made Clothing, suitable for the wardrobe of any gentleman, cut in Style, well made, of the best material, and elegantly finished.

CUSTOM WORK.

CORPS OF CUTTERS.

JEAN BERNARD, from Paris, recommended by Sanguinetta, of Crony & Lent, Broadway, N. Y.
P. ANDRIOT, formerly Andriot, Magooch & Co.
J. ZACKEY, formerly with Ehrlicher.
G. E. AYRES, formerly with Brown & Powers, Broadway, N. Y.

Here we propose to combine all the advantages that can be desired, or that can be obtained in any of the first Merchant Tailoring establishments of the country. Our Cutters shall be scientific men of acknowledged skill, the very best that can be had. Our stock of Piece Goods shall embrace all that is Newest and Finest, from our own and foreign markets, and shall be more varied and extensive than any that has heretofore been found in Philadelphia. Those who desire it can confidently count upon obtaining the very height of the style. Great despatch and punctuality in filling all orders.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S.

HENRY GREER, Head of Department,
Formerly with Hyatt, Hegeman & Co., Broadway, N. Y.

We will give special attention to the "Little Gentlemen," and will furnish the boys and young gentlemen with clothes for home and school wear, and for all dress occasions. All novelties in this line will be found in our stock, and the greatest care will be taken with all the materials used, and work done, upon the Children's Clothing. Saleladies will be in attendance to wait upon such as may prefer their services.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

LOUIS L. FORBES, Head of Department,
Formerly with J. C. Arrison.

Our stock in this department will be as fine as can be had, embracing the finest qualities of linen, and all under-garments, collars, cuffs, cravats, canes, umbrellas, valises, and all toilet articles, and whatever else goes to complete a gentleman's attire at home or when traveling.

SPECIAL CARD.

We believe that the growth of our city and the improved tastes of our people in this matter of dress demand such an enterprise, and we propose meeting the demand. We bring to the undertaking a successful and not limited experience, an ample cash capital, the co-operation of the best of workmen in all departments, and a determination to succeed; and with the help of all who are interested not only in the comparatively small matter of

"GOOD CLOTHES",

But also in the great matter of extending the mercantile interest and spirit of our city, we intend making an establishment which will compare favorably both, in the amount of business done and in the manner of doing it, with any similar concern in New York or any other part of the country.

We ask a share of your patronage, solely on the grounds, however, that we can supply you with Clothing, either

READY-MADE,

OR

MADE TO ORDER,

Superior in Style and Finish, and of a greater variety of materials than can be had elsewhere. Will you call at an early date, though you have no intention of buying, and inspect our stock, and examine the new fashion plates and piece goods in the

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT?

The entire public are invited to examine,

The ladies especially, to see the Boys' and Children's Department, which is a PROMINENT FEATURE.

Respectfully,
4 5 tf **JOHN WANAMAKER.**

UNION PACIFIC R. R.

Deposition of the Directors of the Company in the Great Fisk Case—History of the Road, Etc.

The following was crowded out of our columns yesterday by the pressure of other matter:—

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.

James Fisk, Jr., agent, against The Union Pacific Railroad Company and others, City and County of New York, ss. Oakes Ames, a stockholder, and Thomas C. Durant, John B. Allen, Sidney Dillon, and Cornelius S. Bushnell, Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and defendants in this action, being severally sworn, each for himself, deposes and says that he has heard read the complaint and first and second supplemental complaint in this action, and knows the contents thereof. That as to the six shares of the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, alleged by the plaintiff to belong to him, the facts are as follows:—

That during the progress of the work on the line of said railroad a contract was made to enable said Company to prosecute said work, which, by the terms thereof, was not to be binding unless the same was assented to and confirmed by the stockholders of said railroad. That the same was submitted to and approved by said stockholders, and therefore legal notice of such contract and approval was indorsed upon the stock certificates of said Company. That afterwards, as deponents are informed and believed, said Fisk became the purchaser from a party who had assented to the said contract for the mere purpose of enabling him to bring an annoying suit against th Company of six shares of said stock of the present value of $250, or thereabouts, receiving for the same a certificate upon which was plainly endorsed lega notice of and express ratification of all the acts of which he now complains; and deponents are advised by counsel and believe that as to said six shares o stock, the plaintiff is estopped from making any com plaint or demand against the said company, or against any of the defendants in this action.

That the said plaintiff has no other stock in the said corporation, nor any interest therein, nor any cause of action against the same or against any of the defendants herein, except that arising upon the pretended subscription to the company's stock, as set forth in the original complaint, and that, as to said stock, it is claimed by the company that such original subscription was invalid and of no legal effect; that the same was made without any intention on the part of the plaintiff of paying for the same, or for the purpose of becoming a *bona fide* stockholder in said company; that if valid, the same belongs to parties other than the plaintiff; that the alleged offer by us of tender was by means of checks, as hereinafter set forth, and without the risk or use of one dollar of the plaintiff's money or credit; and that in the inception thereof, as at all times since, the sole object of the plaintiff, as deponents believe and charge, was in and by unusual and annoying threats and litigations to compel the said corporation to pay to him a large sum of money which they were not legally liable to pay, in order to secure their peace and in order to prevent the injury to the credit of the company which the threats and extraordinary proceedings of the plaintiff in this Court were likely to produce.

And the said Sidney Dillon, one of the above-named defendants, further says, that since the commencement of this suit, and during the month of March last, he had a conversation with the plaintiff in respect to such subscription, at which time the said Fisk informed deponent that said subscription was made by him for other parties; that he further stated that he sent a person to make a further subscription for the same persons to Chicago, and when he had done all this, he rendered a bill for his services and expenses to his employer of $3150, which, "damn them, they refused to pay," and the plaintiff did not claim that any portion of said subscription was for his own account, or that he had any interest therein, and deponent is informed, and believes, that his alleged complaint against his principals is a mere pretense, inasmuch as he did not send an agent to Chicago or pay any expenses in connection therewith, the same having been paid by the same person from whom he temporarily received possession of the check with which his alleged tender for said stock was made; and the said John B. Alley deposes and says, that on the 10th day of March last, he had a conversation with plaintiff in the city of New York, in which said Fisk said that he did not make his subscription to said stock in his own interest; that he made it in the interest of, at the request of, and to serve the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad; that they behaved so meanly that he was led to take the proceedings against the Company. He said:—"I made this subscription for them; sent a man to Chicago, paid counsel, and incurred other expenses amounting to about $3200, and I thought as I did it in their interest and for their benefit, that they ought to have paid the bill, but they were so d—d mean they would not, and then I made up my mind to try it on and see what I could do; that I then raised my price to $75,000, and as they would not settle at that, I now propose to have $100,000, and if they don't accede to my demand I'll put it to them until they have been damaged enough to conclude i is best to do it."

That in no part of this conversation did the plaintiff allege or claim that the said subscription, or any part thereof, was made for himself, or that he had any interest therein; on the contrary, he expressly stated that the suit was brought solely because somebody had not paid his expenses, $3200, as aforesaid.

And the said Cornelius S. Bushnell says that he had a conversation with said plaintiff in July last, after the commencement of the suit in New York, in which the plaintiff stated that said alleged subscription to said stock was made for two persons, directors in said railroad, and not for himself, and that he had no interest therein, and that the reason why he had brought this suit was because his principals had not paid to him certain expenses he had been put to in retaining counsel, and, said he, "I have commenced my suit, and I want a large sum of money, and if you do not settle with me, the papers are made out and signed by the Judge for a receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad, and he will be appointed *ex parte* before 2 o'clock to-morrow."

The deponent at first believed said Fisk's statements, and was much alarmed by these threats, and feared that the Company would be compelled to pay almost any sum the plaintiffs chose to demand, as at that time the Company had many millions of property in New York, which, if seized without notice by a receiver, would have put an end temporarily to all work on the road. That no receiver was appointed at that time; but fearing that the plaintiff's threats might, at some future time, be carried into execution, the Company took measures to remove so much of its property as was convenient, out of the jurisdiction of this Court before any formal notice of an application for the appointment of a receiver. And the said Thomas C. Durant deposes that he was present at the time of the making of the said pretended subscription for 15,000 shares of the stock of the company. That said Fisk informed the deponent that Josiah Bardwell, of Boston, one of the defendants herein, would subscribe for a large amount of the stock of this company if present; that Bardwell was expected in New York on the day that such subscription was made, but had not arrived, and that the plaintiff was desirous that said Bardwell's interest should be protected in his absence. That deponent had provided, for the purpose of making a subscription on his own account to said stock, a certified check, drawn by himself, as had also one H. S. McComb, and as had also, as deponent now remembers, one H. S. Crane; that the aggregate of said checks was $675,000; that the plaintiff volunteered to subscribe, in his own name, for five thousand shares, taking these checks to be used as a tender; that such subscription was made by deponent for said Bardwell, McComb and Crane, as deponent understood it, and not for the plaintiff, each of the parties aforesaid being interested therein, either in proportion as such checks were contributed, or as might thereafter have been agreed between this deponent, said Bardwell, McComb and Crane, the precise interest of each not being settled.

That said checks so used by the plaintiff were at all times practically within the control of this deponent; that said plaintiff did not contribute any money or incur any risk whatever, and in the subscription was the mere agent of deponent and of the other parties before mentioned; that the plaintiff, within a few minutes thereafter holding the other checks at the special request of said McComb, and made another subscription of five thousand shares of said stock for the use and benefit of one Turner, and in his name, and again tendered to the Treasurer of said road the same identical checks which had been offered and refused for the first subscription, and did not offer a different tender than the checks aforesaid; that immediately afterwards, finding that said checks would not be received, the plaintiff again went through the form of subscribing for 5000 more shares of stock, and again offered to the Treasurer the said three checks, and no others; making no other or different tender; and while deponent did not object to the use of his check because he knew that it would not be received by the Treasurer, so that deponent did not lend, nor did said Fisk borrow, or intend to borrow, any money from deponent, nor would deponent have lent to him the amount of his said checks, or any other large sums, for any purpose whatever, without security. And deponent further says that the said checks were thereupon, and within a few minutes, again offered and tendered to the Treasurer of the road in payment of still further subscriptions by other parties to the stock of the company, until, without the payment of any money whatever, and without even going through the form of drawing new checks, subscriptions for about two millions of dollars were nominally made to the stock of the company, on the basis alone of the $275,000 furnished by deponent and his associates in interest as aforesaid, all of said pretended subscriptions being rejected by the company on the same grounds which were insisted upon as invalidating said subscriptions so made by said Fisk for this deponent and his associates in interest, as aforesaid.

Deponent further says that other large subscriptions amounting to over $30,000,000 were made at about the same time, by Messrs. Alley, Dillon, Blair and others, which were in the same manner refused by the company for the same cause, and the same have never been recognized as valid.

The deponent had, previous to said New York subscriptions, determined to send an agent to Chicago to make a subscription there to the stock of the said Company, and said Fisk proposed that deponent would employ a friend of his for that pur pose, which deponent assented to, gave the necessary $100 for his expenses, sent him to Chicago to make a subscription, and, after his return, paid him $500 for his services.

That while in Chicago, as deponent is informed and believes, the said messenger made subscription in the name of Fisk for 5000 more shares, and gave a draft for some sum in New York in payment therefor, which draft, when it reached the treasurer of the company, was rejected by him as not being money within the requirements of the charter of the company, and for other reasons; and said pretended subscription was wholly invalid and void, and said Fisk has never paid any sum of money whatever on account of the same. By reason whereof the said Fisk has no stock or interest in said company to the extent of one dollar, save only the six shares before referred to, and his whole pretended claim arises from and out of the aforesaid farcical use of deponent's check and those of his associates, based upon which said Fisk now claims to have a large pecuniary interest in the stock of this company.

Deponent further says that the pretense of the said Fisk that he has paid the sum of $3200, or any other sum whatever, for costs and expenses in connection with said subscriptions which he now falsely alleges to be the cause of his present prosecution of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, is, as deponent believes and charges, wholly untrue; and all the deponents before named depose and say that each and every of the material allegations in said original complaint, and in the supplemental complaints, is and are absolutely false, and without substantial foundation in fact, and the material allegations contained in the affidavits, based upon which a temporary receiver was appointed by this Court, are in like manner false, malicious, and absolutely untrue.

Deponents further say, that the averments of plaintiff in respect to the connection of the Credit Mobilier of America with the Pacific Railroad Company, and in regard to the profits received, or paid, or agreed to be paid to the Credit Mobilier for the construction of said road, or any part thereof, are wholly without foundation in point of fact; that the facts are as follows, and not otherwise:—The first contract made for the construction of a small portion of the road of the company, long after it was made, and after much of the work under it was complete, was assumed by the Credit Mobilier of America, which company agreed to become the agent of the contractor and to advance the money necessary to enable him to complete his work for a commission.

That the Credit Mobilier did advance to him a large sum of money, the work was completed, the contract price was paid, and the whole connection of the Credit Mobilier of America with the Union Pacific Railroad Company was ended (except that there is an unsettled balance claimed by the contractor) in the year 1866, and from that time to the present the Credit Mobilier of America has had no contract with the said Union Pacific Railroad Company, either for the building or equipment of its road or for the purchase of its securities, since February, 1867, and each of the allegations of the complaint or of any of them in this action, as to any other or different arrangement or contracts than those above set forth, is and are false and without the semblance of truth. That the Credit Mobilier of America had an original capital of two million dollars ($2,000,000), all of which was paid in cash, which was subsequently increased to three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($3,750,000). That since its organization, it has paid to its stockholders two dividends of six per cent., and no more, and its present assets do not exceed its original capital. That at the time of the commencement of work on the line of said railroad its *bona fide* stockholders were few in number, not exceeding in all some sixty or seventy. That the directors of the company were, and have continued to be, the largest stockholders, and now represent over two-thirds of its whole capital stock, and that when the contract was made under which the first two hundred and forty-seven miles of the road was constructed, there was no Eastern railway connection for the transportation of iron, materials, or supplies; the road was to be built through a new country, destitute of resources for prosecuting such a work; the Rebellion was in progress; the finances of the country in an unsettled state; iron and materials enormously high; labor difficult to obtain, and very great natural obstacles to be surmounted. That it soon became necessary to call upon the directors for very large cash advances to enable the company to prosecute the work on the road, and frequently such advances made by the Directors and other principal stockholders amounted to millions of dollars in money and credit. That in the year 1867 it became apparent that unless the principal parties in interest in the road would make further and larger advances the work would be seriously retarded, and after full consultation with parties in interest it was determined to make a contract for the delivery and equipment of a large portion of the road, but inasmuch as it was supposed that this contract, although legally made in the interest and for the benefit of the stockholders, might be deemed objectionable, unless ratified by the parties interested, it was determined that it should receive the express sanction of the stockholders of the company, and that such express consent and ratification have been obtained.

That at the time such contract was made it was believed to be essential for the interests of the Government of the United States and of the company that the road should be completed without the usual delays incident upon work of this character, and, in accordance with this view, the road has been pushed ahead without regard to cost or the natural obstacles to be overcome, and to this liberality alone is the fact due that the line is now practically finished, at a cost, as anticipated, in some cases of more than double the original estimate.

That the said contracts separately and as a whole have been wise, prudent, and well considered, not only in the interest of the Government of the United States, but in that of the bondholders and stockholders of the railroad company.

That in some cases when the Government of the United States allowed a subsidy of $32,000 per mile for grading, superstructure, and equipment of the road, the contractor has expended for grading alone over $200,000 per mile.

That by means thereof, and through the devoted energy of the officers, directors, and stockholders of the company (excepting only the plaintiff in this action, representing stock of the value of $250), and through and by means of the enormous advances of money and credit (at times of a hazardous character) made by the contractors, under and upon the contracts, which are now complained of, the said road has been practically completed.

That the road is well and substantially built and well equipped, and is, in both respects, far better than most railroads built during the past ten years within the limits of civilization, while this gigantic undertaking has been prosecuted successfully under difficulties never before encountered by any similar undertaking in this country. That equally good and favorable contracts for the company, keeping in view the rapidity with which the work has been prosecuted, could not have been made with any person outside of the limited number of its own stockholders, and that taking the actual cost of the railroad and its equipments as the basis of calculation, with a just allowance for work still to be done by the contractors, the total profits earned, or paid or agreed to be paid to the contractors of every kind, without any allowance being made for the extraordinary hazards and risks so peculiar to this undertaking, and which, at times, in its early progress, seemed almost insur mountable, are not so great as are commonly and properly paid upon similar contracts in the State of New York, and will not, in the opinion of deponents who have a full and complete knowledge of all the facts, amount in the aggregate to 15 per cent. upon the actual cost of the work done and contracted to be done under contracts which are now sought to be invalidated. Deponent further says that all the allegations contained in the complaint of one Henry McComb against the Credit Mobilier of America, in so far as they conflict with the foregoing statements, are erroneous and untrue in fact.

Dated April 5, 1869.

OAKES AMES,
CORNELIUS S. BUSHNELL,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
SIDNEY DILLON,
JOHN B. ALLEY.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workman into Men's, Youths', Boys' or Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE PUREST AND SAFEST.—The efficacy of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvellous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a PREPARATORY ANTIDOTE to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLE, and, in all human probability, will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of Science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses is proved by its vast and ever-increasing sales.

FROM TRUSTWORTHY DATA it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the Expectorant allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold by all Druggists.

ANOTHER SUBJECT OF PRIDE.—There are numerous features of Philadelphia that are without rivals on this continent. Thus it has the handsomest Academy of Music, the finest hotel, and the most extensive jewelry store in the United States. It now has what, without exaggeration, may be pronounced one of the most beautiful millinery establishments in this country. Travellers say that in neither Paris nor London has it an equal. We refer to the millinery establishment of Mrs. T. R. Steel, No. 1225 Chesnut street. Dropping in there yesterday, we were struck with the elaborate style in which everything was gotten up, massive walnut cases, full length mirrors, Wilton carpet on the floor, lounges of the most inviting appearance, and in the rear a beautiful work-room, fitted up in luxurious style. Her stock of Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, etc., are in the greatest variety. For taste, richness, and elegance of style there is all that fancy could suggest or the most fastidious taste demand. Ladies will find it to their interest to patronize Mrs. Steel, and they may be assured by doing so that they will save time, trouble, and money.

CONFIDENCE NOT MISPLACED.—The purity and adaptedness of what is offered to a confiding public for any specific purpose should always be a consideration with purchasers and consumers. The "Standard Wine Bitters" of Mr. Speer are a pure and life-invigorating article, and are found so to those who are striving for the mastery with death. Give them a judicious trial. Sold by druggists.

THE $1,000,000 ROBBERY, at Twelfth and Chesnut streets, could not have happened had the Savings Bank been provided with one of Marvin's Spherical Chrome Iron Burglar Safes, impervious to wedges, sledges, and drills. Call and see them. MARVIN & CO., No. 721 Chesnut street, Masonic Hall.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.—We recommend to the attention of city and country merchants the large and desirable assortment of Boots and Shoes to be sold, by catalogue, on Thursday morning, April 8, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., Auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

THE LARGEST is not always the best, but the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, which is the LARGEST HOTEL in New England, will also be found one of the best. Every provision is made for the comfort of guests.

OPENING DAY.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Nos. 834 and 836 Chesnut street, will open on Thursday, April 8, their spring styles of ladies', misses', and children's fancy hats and infants' lace caps.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
Continental Hotel Building,
ARE NOW PREPARED
With a full assortment of Really Fashionable Goods
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
and
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
to fit and please
ALL SIZES, ALL TASTES,
ALL PRICES.
QUALITY AND STYLE THE TEST OF CHEAPNESS.

REMOVAL OF MERSHON'S SONS' HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREROOMS.—Messrs. Mershon's Sons, finding their former extensive quarters entirely too contracted for their large and constantly increasing business, have just completed a splendid warehouse at the N. W. corner of Twelfth and Filbert streets, which is one of the finest and most imposing business improvements made in our city for years. Its great size and the conveniences it contains have enabled the enterprising firm to give the greatest possible space to their show-rooms, sales-rooms, the manufacturing and other departments connected with the business, so that those having dealings with the firm will always find a large assortment of their celebrated productions to select from, and escape the crowding and inconvenience which a smaller establishment would entail on its customers. The Russian Air-Tight Heater, which has given a world-wide reputation to the Messrs. Mershon, will, of course, form a conspicuous portion of their stock; but, besides them, their celebrated Ranges, Low-down Grates, Ventilators, etc. etc., will always be found on hand in such variety as to make a selection from them easy and agreeable. The opening of their fine establishment makes a new era in their particular line of business, and we doubt not that in their new location they will be amply repaid for the large outlay their enterprise has necessitated.

REFRIGERATORS, Cedar Chests, Stepladders, and a large assortment of Housekeeping Articles, at R. S. Farson & Co.'s old stand, Nos. 220 and 222 Dock street, below Walnut.

SPRING SALE
OF
FINE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

An Entirely New Stock!
By far the largest and most varied,
The most elegantly made up,
In new and stylish modes,
Well sewed and handsomely trimmed.
Grave and Gay, to suit all tastes,
Boys of six or men of sixty.
Scale of Prices *cheap*, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
WANAMAKER & BROWN

have now opened, after months of preparation, a stock of Spring and Summer Clothing which far surpasses even their former efforts.

This they will dispose of by a

LIVELY AND QUICK SALE,

to insure which they have put the
Lowest Figure Possible
on every article in store.

ADVICE.—Come and see for yourself.
Secure a "first pick" out of this stock.
Register your orders early in the Custom Department.
Ask your wife to examine our Boys' Clothing.
Buy your Shirts, Cravats, etc., in our enlarged Gents' Furnishing Department.

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
EXTENDING ON SIXTH STREET
FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

MARRIED.

EVANS—FORTINER.—September 3, 1868, by the Rev. W. W. Newton, Mr. CHARLES A. EVANS, of Maine, to Miss ANNIE J. FORTINER, of Maryland.

LINCK—ANKER.—On Sunday evening, April 4, 1869, at the residence of William A. Nestor, Nicetown, by Rev. A. E. Hunter, Mr. HARRISON LINCK to Miss LOUISA ANKER, all of this city.

DIED.

BUNTING.—Suddenly, on Second-day, the 5th instant, SAMUEL C. BUNTING, in his 79th year.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3307 Walnut street, on Fifth-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

CANNAVAN.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. MARY JANE CANNAVAN, daughter of Eary and the late Robert Moore, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, also Nonpariel Grotto, No. 7, S. & D. of A. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 239 Jefferson street, on Thursday at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at St. John's M. E. Church. Interment at vault of church.

HOLDEN.—On the 5th instant, DEBORAH HOLDEN, relict of the late ELI HOLDEN, aged 52 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her cousin, Mrs. L. A. Bryan, No. 1859 Mervine street, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

JONES.—On the morning of the 7th instant, ALFRED B. JONES, son of Samuel A. and Susan N. Jones, in the 12th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 2039 Wallach street, on Seventh-day (Saturday) next, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

McNICHOLL.—On the 5th instant, WILLIAM McNICHOLL, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Yimby, No. 1123 Thurlow street, on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment in Philadelphia Cemetery.

ROBERTS.—On the 6th instant, Mr. JOHN P. ROBERTS, in the 80th year of his age, and a soldier of the War of 1812.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. James W. Howard, No. 502 S. Juniper street, below Spruce, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

SNYDER.—Suddenly, on Monday, the 5th of April, Mr. GEORGE SNYDER, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Castor road, near Sandy Ford, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to William Penn Cemetery.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 6 31 3mrp

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

The Subscribers beg leave to announce to their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, that their STOCK of GOODS DAMAGED BY WATER at the LATE FIRE AT THEIR STORE will be exposed for SALE on FRIDAY April 2, consisting of TABLE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LINEN and MUSLIN SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, BLANKETS, FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS, SPREADS, ETC. ETC.

Also, nearly their ENTIRE STOCK of ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS and DRAPERIES, some of them the richest imported, SLIGHTLY WET, will be sold at prices to insure their IMMEDIATE SALE.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Linen, House-Furnishing Dry Goods and Curtain Establishment,
4 16 t No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JAMES McMULLAN and E. W. LEHMAN is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by JAMES McMULLAN.

April 1, 1869.

JAMES McMULLAN, thankful for the patronage of his customers and kind friends, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same to his successor.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

As successor to JAS. McMULLAN, will continue the

HOUSE-FURNISHING
Dry Goods Business,
Making, as heretofore,
LINEN GOODS,
Of every description, the great leading specialty of his business.

4 6 3t JAMES McMULLAN.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

Daily receiving New Goods from New York auction sales and other sources.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

5000 yards Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 28, 33, 37½, 45, and 50 cents per yard.
Stripe Nainsook and Stripe Swiss Muslins, very cheap.
White Piques, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 85, and $1 per yard.
Nainsook Muslins, fine qualities, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, and 62½ cents.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns.
Plain and Plaid Organdy Muslins.
White Brilliantes, fine qualities, 25, 31, and 37½ cents per yard.

MARSEILLES QUILTS!

Marseilles Quilts at less than auction prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Bleached Table Damasks, very cheap.
Heavy Power Loom Table Linens.
Bargains in Napkins and Doylies.
Huckaback and Damask Towels at less than importers' prices.
Apron, Birdeye and Nursery Diapers.
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
A cheap lot of figured Shirting Linens, 28 cents a yard.
Yard wide Stripe Percales, Shirting Percales.
French Chintzes, Stripe De Laines, Alpaca Lustres.
A cheap lot of Mixed Goods, 31 cents a yard.
Granite Poplins, 62½ cents a yard.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Black Gros Grain Silks, $2, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, and $3·50 per yard.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 65, 75, and 90 cents.
American Calicoes and Ginghams, fast colors.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts and Suspenders, Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves, etc., etc.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, Magic Ruffings, Coventry and Sandringham Ruffings, Registered Edgings, Marseilles Trimmings, etc., etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—A celebrated Kid Glove at $1 a pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, choice shades. 4 3 awfs

1869.
(OPENED IN 1853, MARCH 10).
CENTRAL LOCATION.
LARGE WELL LIGHTED STORE.
A GOOD CLASS OF GOODS.
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
ESTABLISHED ON FAIR BUSINESS PRINCIPLES'
POLITE AND ATTENTIVE ASSISTANTS.
Where the above cardinal points are true and strictly observed, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, success and prosperity are certain.
SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.
We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable
SILK AND DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
DOMESTICS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
L. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

FANCY SILK POPLINETTES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened to-day, 42 pieces
Fancy Styles Silk Poplinettes,
The handsomest goods of the kind ever offered in Philadelphia. [4 6 3t
The Patterns and Colors were ordered by ourselves.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
New Linen Dresses,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last steamer from Europe.

CARD.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has now open for examination
HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
Spring Dress Goods.
The assortment includes all the LATEST STYLES and DESIGNS in
SILKS, GRENADINES, POPLINS, ETC.
Our Goods being bought ENTIRELY for CASH, we are enabled to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to CUSTOMERS. 3 27 3mrp

STOKES & WOOD.
DRY GOODS
FOR THE SEASON.
SEVENTH AND ARCH STREETS,
3 3ws§ PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE LADIES.
1012 1014
THE ROYAL CHART
FOR
Cutting and Fitting Ladies' Dresses.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
Has made arrangements with the Patentee in Europe, by which he has secured the celebrated Royal Chart for Cutting and Fitting Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
This has proved to be the most reliable system for Cutting and Fitting ever presented to the public.
To each purchaser of a Dress Pattern, one of these charts will be given free of cost. 4 5 3t

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteli, Satina, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, ETC., ETC.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
R. F. S. HEATH. [4 6 1m] Philadelphia.

RODGERS' ANDWOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 7 wfmf

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfmf

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

An Insight Into the System—How Credit is Manufactured and Destroyed.

From a lengthy article on commercial agencies in the New York *Herald*, we make the following extracts:—

DETAILS OF THE SYSTEM.

The information dispensed by these retail dealers in commercial reputations is collected by various means. One leading firm prefers to employ lawyers, and in every village has as its agent the village practioner, who, being *au fait* in the affairs of the clients, is supposed to be most competent authority as to their financial standing. Having no interest in the affairs of the central agency beyond what he can make out of it by hook or by crook, the agent takes no trouble to collect information, merely jotting down impressions hastily formed and transmitting them as accurate data. Of his friends he takes care, of course; but let the store at which he trades, as the country phrase is, once refuse him a long credit, and the proprietor is doomed to the loss of reputation in the New York market. Or worse, the agent visits the head of the firm and presents his credentials, insinuating that it would give him pleasure to make himself of advantage to it for a consideration, and thus turns the institution he represents into a vehicle for levying blackmail. That one of these results generally follows is obvious from the nature of the case. The agent has no interest in taking the trouble to secure accurate information; he has an interest in making all he can out of the advantages afforded him. It is not long since the writer had opportunity of proving the truth of these allegations from inspection of the books of a leading firm. In a single manufacturing town in New England one firm which had failed four weeks before was rated safe, while another firm of heavy capital and managed by able business men was rated below half a dozen other firms which could hardly be accounted solvent. In the town tested there were thirteen manufactories in all, and a more absurd jumble of error than was represented by their rating was never exhibited under the pretense of accurate information. The agent, who was, or ought to have been, responsible for the information, was also personally known to the writer, and took no further trouble in the matter than to return by mail his impressions in the matter, without even the ceremony of inquiring to assure himself to their correctness.

The above is only one case in a hundred thousand, probably, and is mentioned only as a case which came under the writer's personal notice. In fact, the agent is generally unacquainted with the heads of the agency he represents, and cares not a straw for their interests, so long as his personal ends can be subserved. The legal agent is liberally remunerated with promises by the firm, of which he is the accredited correspondent. His name is placed upon the books, and the firm promises to recommend him as a collector in case any city customer of theirs should need the services of a collector in his vicinity. This is the substance of the terms of the compact when the agent employed is a lawyer.

One of the three or four firms mentioned employs business men in preference. The system is to have several agents in every city and town. For reports in the dry goods business a person engaged in that trade is employed; for reports of other lines of business an expert in the line to be reported is written to and becomes the correspondent of the central agency. In smaller towns, where no extensive trade is carried on, it is customary to receive reports from bankers who are supposed to be *au fait* as to bank accounts, and therefore competent authority. This system, it is evident, is even more dangerous than the other, since it affords men in any line of business the very best opportunities to destroy the credit of a rival in the New York market, and that, too, without the slightest liability to action for libel. The information to be imparted is confidential—strictly so—and no way of redress is open except that of horse-whipping the agent in question, which, however, in no degree mends the broken vessel of credit; and hence, unless the rival is possessed of sufficient capital to pay cash, his business languishes through depletion of stock, and final failure results.

Either system evidently carries with it every predisposing cause for inaccuracy of information. If the agent has no personal ends to subserve he contents himself with transmitting his impressions in the rough, without inquiry, reproducing the gossip of the hour, which may or may not be well founded, and no more. If he has any petty spite to gratify he gratifies it; if any firm is willing to pay liberally for a first-class rating he rates it first class, regardless of the facts; if he has a rival in business who is to be destroyed he begins the work by impugning the credit of his rival in the New York market, and trusts to Providence or the bridge at Stirling to carry him safe over in completing what he has thus begun. Yet information, or something so called, gathered by these means, is gravely retailed in the New York market as authentic by firms the heads of which are aware, if they have any commonsense knowledge of human nature in their craniums, of its utter unreliability and of its absolute libelousness in a majority of cases. Of loftier pretense, fulfilled in manner more beggarly the annals of business Barnumism afford no example. Even the quackery of the quack doctor is innocent, compared with the workings of this mighty engine of misrepresentation and inuendo, which assassinates commercial relations in secret, leaving no avenue of redress to the injured party. Nobody—neither agency or agent—is responsible for inaccuracy of information.

INTERNAL ORGANIZATION.

A visit to the spacious and many-desked rooms of Jemmy Yardstick & Son, or of Dunn, Brown & Co., or of McKillen & Plague, or of Hurt, Gallows & Co., results in about the same budget of memoranda. All issue a regular semi-yearly almanac of commercial ratings. Ponderous tomes line the walls at intervals; multitudinous pigeon-holes are stuffed with documents purporting to represent commercial reputations; busy bees of clerks on small salaries flit to and fro, and now and then drops a seedy city agent with a valuable item for the books. A fee of $150 a year entitles the city customer to the benefit of all these ponderous volumes of libels misnamed information, though for certain special privileges large firms pay from $500 to the mentioned maximum of $3000 as an annual stipend.

One of these firms has a European agency (in Strasbourg, France), besides confidential agents in leading European cities; and latterly numerous independent organizations have sprung up in European centres, Jemmy Yardstick's discovery having thus laid the foundation of a long enduring fame to that gentleman as the originator of the system of commercial espionage. Thus poor Jemmy, like Oliver Cromwell in Pope's verses, finds himself damned to everlasting fame—the everlasting fame of having been the first to make a business of commercial eavesdropping.

A NEW CABALA

has been invented for the use of these firms, or, rather, a new method of cipher writing. Figures are used to represent capital and letters to indicate moral standing—the figures only appearing in the confidential sheet of weekly corrections and both in the semi-yearly publications. Every subscriber receives a key to the system, his name having been booked, and is consequently able to decipher that which would be worse than hieroglyphics to his next door neighbor. The sheet of corrections is also mailed weekly to his address, and serves, with the aid of the key, to keep him posted as to the standing of customers, if not in themselves, at least with the agent of the firm issuing the sheet. With the key, however, agents are not necessarily entrusted, nor are they in receipt of the weekly sheet unless actual subscribers. In a word, the interpretation of the riddle is kept a profound secret between the agency and the customer who avails himself of its rather fancifully valuable services.

The general substance of the descriptions upon the books may be summed up in a few phrases. Safe to a certain amount; doing business on small capital; not of good record; addicted to failure; inclined to evade payment; living beyond income; not of good habits; wanting in business tact; good for this amount or that. These are some of the notes and comments which appear against the names of firms, heads of which have not, perhaps, treated the agent with sufficient pecuniary politeness, and are, therefore, to be damned with faint praise, too, which is more destructive of business reputation than downright blame could be. These are they who must be rated above the dreaded 46, but who, nevertheless, are unwilling to pay liberally for first-class reputations—for a firm nowadays need not make a reputation. That is old and *passé*, and belonged to an age when affairs were not driven at 2·21, ere Jemmy Yardstick was delivered of his idea and set up business in the dozy old kennel in Nassau street, in full sight of that dromedary of a building, the New York Post Office; for if ever revolutionist existed, that lean, lank, lathlike Jemmy Yardstick has been one, and so will continue to be, probably, until, at the last, he shall post his books and balance his accounts, only to find himself vitally insolvent. Poor Jemmy! It cannot but be very hard for the originator of a new idea to die and leave all his glory behind him, though there are those who aver that Jemmy has lived the life of a vampyre—that is, by sucking the blood of his fellows, or their pockets, which is about the same; and to die unappreciated is certainly worse than not to be permitted to die at all. Poor Jemmy!—the thermometer of his credit with life at his own forty-six—he may hereafter have occasion to remember how that cabalistic forty-six was death to the credit of many a struggling toiler after fortune more honest by far in act and intention than Mr. Yardstick ever dreamed of being.

Meantime, that gentleman will probably continue to label reputations and libels, and tuck them away in pigeon-holes for use, until the grim old freebooter of the skull and crossbones labels him and tucks him away in a pigeon-hole, never to be taken out again. Only a word remains; it is to be hoped that the institution he founded may be pigeon-holed with him.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S
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SAFES

Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

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SPHERICAL BURGLAR
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Cannot be Sledged!
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SECOND-HAND SAFES of all makes for sale low. 2 11swfm

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street, was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. CALDWELL & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN SAFES.

In consequence of ill health I will sell my stock of
SAFES, ETC.,
With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store,
No. 639 ARCH Street,
And Two Very Superior Draught Horses, Wagon, Etc., for cash or in exchange for desirable Property.

Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store between 10 and 3 o'clock.
SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
3 9 tuths1m M. C. SADLER, Agent.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COOPER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS
All Trunks now made at
THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,
Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.
N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.

TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.
2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M., Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·20 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Duncan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 1 6 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia at Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAI

A LIVELY TIME.

Shooting and Scuffling in a Washington Depot—An ex-Commercial Agent and Colonel the Contestants.

The crowd usually assembled at the Washington depot at the departure of the train for Baltimore, at noon yesterday was thrown into considerable excitement by the report of a pistol fired in the ladies' car. A rush was made for the scene of commotion. It appears that Mr. E. Dorsay Etchison, formerly commercial agent at Matamoros, who left that place for Canada, where he has resided for three or four years past, came on here two or three days ago, and this morning with his daughter took seats in one of the cars of the train then about to start. Shortly after he was seated he was approached by Colonel W. R. Lount, formerly of Tennessee, but now of this city, who, tapping him on the shoulder, said, pointing to a friend who had accompanied him: "This is my friend, Captain John Nye, and I have called with him to see why you have been going about the city threatening to kill me on sight. I have done nothing to you, and would like to see you outside the car for an explanation." Mr. Etchison rose from his seat as if to accompany them, and Colonel Lount and Captain Nye, brother of the Senator, turned to leave the car. It appears as the party moved out Colonel Lount, who was walking in advance of Etchison, suddenly looked round and found a pistol pointed at his back. He had but the alternative of warding off the shot. Lount turned quickly, and in throwing up his arm the pistol exploded, the ball taking effect in the left hand, breaking the finger. Lount planted his fist upon Etchison's nose, smashing the bridge and knocking the individual down. Lount then seized the pistol, and catching Etchison by the throat, put the pistol at his head, remarking, "You —— scoundrel, you ought to have your brains blown out, but I spare your life for the sake of your family." The employes of the car seized the combatants and were about to separate them, meanwhile two policemen appeared and took the parties into custody. There were a number of ladies in the car. It may be imagined that they were not in the most serene state of mind, not a few taking an opportunity to give vent to their feelings. Etchison, during the combat, accused Colonel Lount of improper conduct with his wife, who has for three or four years past lived a portion of the time in Canada, but a greater part of the time here, boarding at the same house with Colonel Lount. Colonel Lount claims that he was unarmed except with his walking stick. The parties were taken to the station house. Lount was released on parole and Etchison held for a hearing. At 6 o'clock this evening the case came up before Justice Walters. Etchison was present, his face in a very dilapidated condition, and was supported by two lawyers. After some preliminary conversation outside, the case was called up. The Justice asked Lount whether he had any charges to make. He replied he had none. A policeman then remarked that the report of a pistol was heard in the car. Lount replied that a pistol was heard to explode, but he thought that the person who held the weapon was too much of a coward to fire it; so he supposed it went off by accident. The whole affair terminated in smoke. Etchison will leave for Memphis, Tenn., at once.—*N. Y. Herald.*

John Bright in Office.

Mr. Bright, in answering questions in Parliament, in his character of President of the Board of Trade, unites in a marvellous degree the freedom and boldness of the popular tribune with the caution of the Government official. The remarks with which he accompanies his direct reply would, in the old Whig days, have made Lord John Russell's hair stand on end; and as to Sir Robert Peel—but the thought of what he would have done is too appalling to be pursued. A close observer of Mr. Bright, a writer who is in the House of Commons every evening, says that more and every day the right honorable gentleman mellows into excellency and originality as a minister of state.

He is by nature or by habit peremptory in his manner and phaseology. These attributes he retains, with a difference; for, though they are used with much effect for the purpose of official "fending off," they are tempered by a tone of conciliation, which makes him pleasing even to postulants whose requests, direct or indirect, he is obliged to refuse, and that with precision. Then, too, his humor is always at his call, and is infused into his answers, and the little speeches he has made with as much judgment as effect. Somehow, too, the presence of Mr. Bright exercises an insensible influence on the conduct and demeanor of his colleagues, even of the very highest. It may well be taken that the knowledge of his keen political powers, his contempt of fussiness and shuffling, and all the lower arts of officialism, to say nothing of his avowed intention to "show up" his colleagues whenever they deserve it, must operate on that body generally and individually.

—At a conference recently held in Alexandria, Va., Bishop Ames, of the M. E. Church, stated as his belief that "tobacco was doing more harm to the Church than whisky."

—The inauguration of General Grant was celebrated at between eighty and ninety different places in Germany. The best poets of the Fatherland recited poems on the occasion.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.

Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between Market and Chesnut.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MERRICK & SONS'

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

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BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and smal GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.

ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$238,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	138,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,335 25
	Cost, $1,093,504 26.	
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116,150 08	
Cash in drawer	413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
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James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
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HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000. Assets, $2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICE:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
JOHN W. ELLIS,	WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

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JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

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P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department, U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life, an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females.
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible. [8 8 wsrp

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1868.....479,283 20

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James Aertsen,

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WEBSTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM *SHIRT MANUFACTORY,*

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

CALL AT AYRE'S SHIRT DEPOT, NO. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, and get some of his IMPROVED SHOULDER SEAM PATTERN SHIRTS, which surpass all other Shirts for neatness of fit on the breest, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Also, Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc. 4 3 mwsrp

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

GAS COOKING STOVES!

An article that should be in possession of every housekeeper. Price, from $1 50 to $5. For sale by

MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,

4 6 6t No. 718 CHESNUT Street.

TO BARBERS!

A New Gas Apparatus for Heating Irons for Curling Hair. Price $1 25. For sale by

MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,

4 6 6t No. 718 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 15 6m

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR COLLECTING and removing the ashes from all the streets, alleys, courts, and other public highways embraced within the following areas in the city of Philadelphia, from date of contract to the 1st day of January, 1870:—

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the BOARD OF HEALTH, southwest corner of SIXTH and SANSOM Streets, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the fifteenth day of April, 1869, for collecting and removing, once a week, all ashes which have been placed upon the sidewalks by residents or occupants of houses, stores, dwellings, etc., to be removed in tight carts, securely roofed over, with an adjustable door in the roof, in such manner as shall be approved by the Board embraced in the area of each of the following districts named and described in this advertisement, all to be done under the supervision and to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

Bids must be for separate districts, naming the number of the district; and each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor, stating that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 25, 1860. The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids; also, the right to award contracts for one district only.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section 5 of the Act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.

The Envelopes enclosing the proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for collecting and removing the ashes," naming the number of the district bid for.

First District—From the north line of South street south, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Broad street, all improved streets.

Second District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Vine street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Broad street.

Third District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Broad street.

Fourth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Lehigh avenue, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Front street.

Fifth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Lehigh avenue, and from the west line of Front street to the west line of Broad street.

Sixth District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Columbia avenue, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

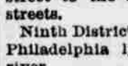
Seventh District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Vine street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

Eighth District—From the north line of South street south, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river, all improved streets.

Ninth District—All that part of the city of Philadelphia lying west of the Schuylkill river.

E. WARD, M. D.,
President.
CHARLES B. BARRETT,
Secretary.
1t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

LOCATED CORNER OF

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET,

Possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and *en suite*, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table.

One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements," and at the service of guests at all hours.

The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.

3 24 3m MORE & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan.

A. STETSON, Superintendent.

Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding with or without rooms. 3 5 1m

CITY ORDINANCES.

A SUPPLEMENT.

To the Ordinance to Provide for the Prompt Payment of City Warrants, approved January 17, 1868.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay all warrants drawn for the amount of ten dollars and under that amount, upon presentation, and that he shall not be required to stamp any of said warrants, as required by the ordinance to which this is a supplement.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869.)

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
4 7 1t

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.
2 3 fmwf

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR CLEANSING and keeping clean all the streets, alleys, courts, or other public highways, with the inlets and gutters therein, embraced within the following areas in the city of Philadelphia, from date of contract to the first day of January, 1870:—

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the BOARD OF HEALTH, southwest corner of SIXTH and SANSOM Streets, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the fifteenth day of April, 1869, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly cleaned all the streets, alleys, courts, or other public highways, with the inlets and gutters, together with the immediate removal from the highways of all the filth and dirt, after the same has been collected together, embraced in the area of each of the several districts named and described in this advertisement. All to be done under the supervision and to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

Bids must be for separate districts, naming the number of the district, and each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor, that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils, approved March 25, 1869.

Contractors will be required to clean and remove the dirt from all the principal streets from the south line of South street to the north line of Vine street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Broad street, between sunset and sunrise.

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids, also the right to award contracts for one district only.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity to Section 5 of the Act of Assembly, approved March 18, 1869.

The envelopes enclosing the proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Street Cleaning," naming the number of the district bid for.

First District—From the north line of Prime street south, all the streets, lanes, alleys, etc., from the Delaware river to the west line of Broad street.

Second District—From the north line of Prime street to the north line of South street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Third District—From the north line of Prime street to the north line of South street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street.

Fourth District—From the north line of South street, south, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river, all streets, lanes, alleys, etc.

Fifth District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Chesnut street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Sixth District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Chesnut street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street.

Seventh District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Chesnut street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

Eighth District—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Ninth District—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street.

Tenth District—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

Eleventh District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Twelfth District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street.

Thirteenth District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

Fourteenth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Oxford street, and from the west line of Frankford road along the said Frankford road to the south line of Laurel street to the Delaware river, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Fifteenth District—Beginning at the Delaware river on the south line of Laurel street, along said street to the west line of Frankford road, along the west line of Frankford road to the north line of Oxford street, and from the north line of Oxford street to the north line of Norris street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Sixteenth District—From the north line of Norris street to the north line of Lehigh avenue, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street, all streets, lanes, alleys, etc.

Seventeenth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Lehigh avenue, and from the west side of Sixth street to the Schuylkill river, all streets, lanes, alleys, etc.

Eighteenth District—That part of the city of Philadelphia lying west of the Schuylkill river.

E. WARD, M. D.,
President.
CHARLES B. BARRETT,
Secretary.
1t

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR COLLECTING and removing all dead animals from date of contract to January 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Health, southwest corner of Sixth and Sansom streets, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the fifteenth day of April, 1869, for the right to collect and remove all dead adimals in all that part of the city of Philadelphia over which the Board of Health have jurisdiction, and a contract will be awarded to the highest and best bidder. Each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor stating that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 25, 1860. The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Contractors will be required, in the removal and disposal of dead animals, to remove them so far and dispose of them in such manner that no nuisance can possibly arise therefrom. All to be done under the supervision and to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

The envelopes enclosing the proposals shall be indorsed "Proposals for collecting and removing dead animals."

E. WARD, M. D., President.
1t CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street,

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, OFFICE FURNITURE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

April 8, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogues, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor suit, covered with crimson brocatelle; two walnut parlor suits, covered with hair cloth; superior library and dining-room furniture; 5 walnut chamber suits, cottage chamber suits; 3 fine French plate pier mirrors; 2 walnut secretary and bookcases; handsome wardrobes, sideboards, etageres; extension, centre, and bouquet tables; 12 walnut library chairs; fine hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding; china and glass ware; fine oil paintings and engravings; superior office furniture; jewellers' fire-proof safe, made by T. Dolan; stationary washstand, marble top; gas consuming and cooking stoves; cabinet-maker's bench; office railing and gate; 1000 pounds white lead; chandeliers; handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc. etc.

Also, superior rifle and apparatus, in mahogany case, made by Constable.

Also, Surveyor's compass.

PIANOS.

Superior rosewood 7-octavo piano-forte, made by Decker Brothers.

Superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by A. B. Gale & Co.

Superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by D. J. Cook.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

Also, a number of fine oil paintings and engravings.

Also, superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Schluter. 4 6 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)

No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale in Wilmington, Delaware.

ENTIRE MACHINERY OF A BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY, 10 SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINES, KNOX SOLE CUTTER, SPLITTER, McKAY MACHINE, LARGE LOT LASTS, ETC.

On Thursday Afternoon,

April 8, at 2 o'clock precisely, on the premises, No. 116 King street, Wilmington, Del., the entire machinery of a boot and shoe manufactory, including 4 Singer sewing machines, 4 Howe machines, McKay machine and channeller rollers, splitter; Knox sole cutter, Levett cylinder, wax thread machine, lot lasts, patterns, etc.

May be seen on the day previous to sale. 3 31 7t

Sale at No. 548 North Fortieth street, Mantua.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT STEINWAY GRAND UPRIGHT PIANO, FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

9th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 548 North Fortieth Street, north of Lancaster avenue, Mantua, handsome furniture, including elegant walnut and brocatelle drawing-room suits, centre-table, superior sitting-room and dining-room furniture, superior walnut chamber furniture, elegant rosewood Steinway upright grand piano, fine French plate pier mirror, French china, hair mattresses, 2 large basso reliefs, "Seasons," handsome Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, etc.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 4 2 6t

BUNTING, DURBURROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

April 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 2 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

April 9, at

FIFTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

David Nagle, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Idaho; Thomas M. Brown, United States Attorney, Indiana; John W. Dunn, United States Marshal, Delaware; Edward Y. Goldsborough, United States Marshal, Maryland; Anthony Higgins, United States Attorney, Delaware; A. R. Calhoun, Pension Agent, Philadelphia; Sarah L. Prizer, Postmistress, Doylestown, Pa.; Henry Bulger, Postmaster, Brownstown, Pa.; Peter Printz, Lewistown, Pa.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 7—Evening.—Consols, 93¼ for money and account; 5-20s, 83⅝. Railways steady. Erie, 24¼; Illinois Central, 96¾.

FRANKFORT, April 7—Evening.—5-20s, 87½@87⅝.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 12½@12¼d.; Orleans, 12¾@12½d. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Petroleum dull. Naval Stores dull.

LONDON, April 7—Evening.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10½d.

ANTWERP, April 7—Evening.—Petroleum dull at 52½@53½f.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Leh gold l....	93	200 sh Read R....46	3-16
$500 N Jer Exemp.	102½	28 do.....rf.	46¼
10 sh Penna R.....	59	200 do.....b30.	46¼
100 do ..860wn.	58¾	100 do.....46	3-16
19 do.....lots.	59	100 do.....b30.	46¼
5 sh Mech Bk.....	81¾	100 do.....b30.	46¼
2 do.....	81¾	100 do.....	46¼
100 sh Phil & E R...	95¼	100 do.ls.s10wn	46 1-6
7 sh Leh V. d.bill.	55	100 do .....3d.	46¼
5 sh Bk N Am....223		25 sh C & Am R....124	

SECOND BOARD.

$30000 Pa 6s, 1 ser....102		11 sh Penna R...ls.	59
$600 City 6s, New. ls.	101¾	11 do.....	59
$500 Leh Gold l....	93¾	8 sh Cam & Am R.	124
$1000 do.....	93¾	30 do.....ls.	124
$3000 Pa R 2 m...ls.	94	100 sh Phil & E.....	28
$500 Sch N 6s, '82.	2d 65¾	40 sh Leh V. d.b.	55
5 sh Phil & Tr R..122		100 sh Reading.....	46¼

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TIDE RISING.—Just before going to press we looked in upon Mr. Wanamaker and his new establishment, to see how the third day of the "new era" was going. A busy house and a full one we found it, and the tide of customers and patrons seems to be setting in stronger and stronger. A good word is encouraging and acceptable, but a good purchase is a still better pledge of well-wishing to the new enterprise, and these pledges were being given abundantly enough. The class of customers is particularly noticeable, for both the gentlemen and ladies who thronged the place were from the best ranks of society, and such as were well able to appreciate the finest imported and domestic goods that Wanamaker is now selling, made up or to order in the custom department. They speak of the boys' department as a "specialty," and the novelties of beautiful little garments seem to justify the use of that term; but to use such a standard of judging, we would say that every department, and the whole concern, for that matter, is a "specialty."

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—A son of Mrs. Stoddart, residing on North street, above Eighteenth, owns a very valuable dog. Yesterday the canine was taken sick, and the little fellow ran to a drug store to purchase medicine. There he met two men, who offered to cure the dog for the sum of one dollar. The offer was accepted and the men proceeded to the house, where they requested a private room. This was granted, and when they left they residence Master Stoddart missed his watch. A search was made for the thieves, and one, George Wellington, was taken into custody. He had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, and was held to bail for a further hearing. The watch had been thrown away by Wellington in his flight.

BEQUESTS.—By the will of Edward Penn Middleton the following bequests were devised:—$1000 to the Northern Home for Friendless Children; $1000 to the Magdalen Society of Philadelphia; $1000 to the Old Man's Home; $1000 to the managers of the private cemetery at Blackwoodstown, N. J.; $1000 to the Union Benevolent Association of Philadelphia; $1000 to the Presbyterian Church of Blackwoodstown, N. J.; and $1000 to the Methodist church at the same place.

By the will of Richard D. Wood the following bequests were devised:—$5000 in the second loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to Haverford College; $5000 to the Union Benevolent Society of Philadelphia; $500 to the Shelter for Colored Orphans.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, the regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture was held in their rooms, at the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets.

Colonel Craig Biddle, President of the Society, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

A paper was read upon the preservation of fruit trees from the attacks of insects.

Mr. Bethel M. Custer was nominated and elected a member of the Society.

After some discussion upon the size, quality, and habits of Texas cattle, the meeting adjourned.

ROBBERIES.—Yesterday afternoon the residence of Mr. Rust, No. 446 East Adam street, was entered by thieves and robbed of three watches, four breastpins, and a quantity of clothing. An entrance was effected with false keys. The family was absent at the time.

The residence of John Eckert, No. 605 East Cumberland street, was entered yesterday and robbed of a silver watch and a small amount of money.

Some individual entered the residence of Peter Small, No. 439 North Thirteenth street, yesterday, and robbed one of the bureau drawers of $800 in money. No arrests were made in any of the above cases.

STOLE A VALISE.—A man fatigued with excessive walking laid down on a step at Second and South streets last night to rest. He had a valise with him. An individual in passing picked up the property, but being noticed by an officer, he was arrested and committed by Alderman Tittermary. The prisoner gave the name of William Cooper.

STOLE A WATCH.—Sarah Brown went into a house at Germantown road and Girard avenue yesterday, and asked for bread. While the lady of the house was in another part of the dwelling, Sarah helped herself to a watch. She was arrested by Day Sergeant Affiebach, and the property found in her possession. The accused was committed by Alderman Eggleton.

DISMISSED.—John O'Grady, Captain of the Night Inspectors in the Custom House, who was dismissed by Collector Cake, but retained and paid by the Treasury Department, has been discharged by Collector Moore. O'Grady is a bitter Democrat, and at the last election he did all in his power to defeat the Republican party. We are glad to chronicle this action of our new Collector.

CORONER'S CASE.—The unknown man who was picked up by the police and taken to the Hospital, on Saturday morning last, died yesterday. Deceased is five feet ten inches high, with grey hair and goatee. He was dressed in a black sack coat, grey knit jacket, check shirt, grey overcoat, and high boots. The Coroner took charge of the body.

BECK'S PARTY.—The forty-eighth quadrille party of the contributing members of the Philadelphia (Beck's) Band will take place this evening at Musical Fund Hall. The committee have used every exertion to make the affair of this evening excel any heretofore given by the organization. A large attendance is anticipated.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Leonard and Mary E. Dickson were arranged before Alderman Carpenter this morning, upon the charge of keep a disorderly house at No. 624 St. Mary street. A descent was made upon the place last night. The accused were held to bail to answer.

CRUELTY.—William Haggerty was arrested in the Fifth ward, yesterday, for cruelty to a horse. The complainant was Mr. Albert Wilson, agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Haggerty had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and was held to answer.

INFANT FOUND.—At an early hour this morning a female infant, apparently four months old, was found on the sidewalk at Eighteenth and Hamilton streets. The little one was sent to the Almshouse.

—Mr. and Mrs. Raiden, of Albany, Vt., have lost ten children within four years. Seven of the number died of diphtheria, six in one week, about three years ago.

RESIGNED.—Detective Officer John Brown tendered his resignation to Mayor Fox this morning. Mr. Brown has been connected with the department for a number of years, and has rendered the city efficient service.

POCKET PICKED.—This morning a lady had her pocket picked of fifty dollars in money and a ticket to Pittsburg. The theft was perpetrated at Fifth and Arch streets.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1023 Chesnut Street.

A MONOGRAM FOR EVERY ONE.

A MONOGRAM engraved to order and stamped in colors, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, to those buying $5 00 worth of

PAPER AND ENVELOPES

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,

No. 913 ARCH Street.

The latest Novelties in Wedding and Visiting Cards. mwsm

FOUR QUIRES FRENCH PAPER AND FOUR PACKS ENVELOPES TO MATCH, IN A DOUBLE BOX FOR $1 00.

JOHN LINERD.

Stationer and Card Engraver,

3 17 wsm1 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

WINES, ETC.

CHAMPAGNE.

ERNEST IRROY & CO.'S

Carte Blanche and Special.

Fruity and Generous Wines,

Fully equal to the best on all the list of CHAMPAGNE.

For sale at the Agents' prices by

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,

4 2 fmw3t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT VILLA very handsomely situated at Tacony, on the Delaware, about seven miles from the city, with a handsome mansion and all the extra modern conveniences; superior stone stable and out-buildings, with about three acres of land. It contains a great variety of fruit, grapes, etc. It will be offered at a low price, or exchanged for city property. Apply to

ROBERT MACGREGOR,
No. 235 S. THIRD Street

4 7wfm6t

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situate in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pa., on the Baltimore turnpike, eleven miles from the city, ten minutes' walk from Crum Creek station, Baltimore Railroad, containing about four acres. The house is built in Italian villa style, with modern improvements, stable, coach-house, etc. Immediate possession. Apply to

CHARLES H. MASSON,
No. 329 N. SIXTH Street.

4 5 3t*

FOR SALE—A NEW AND THOROUGHLY well-built and convenient COTTAGE, finished in good style, with all modern conveniences, on Fisher's lane, Germantown, three minutes' walk from station.

WM. H. BACON,
No. 317 WALNUT Street.

4 1 6t*

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HODLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address

J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly,
4 6 1m or E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET, for Store or Office.

Also,

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24§ BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Appointments—Cuba and St. Domingo Annexation Schemes.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Amendments Fail—The Louisiana Elections.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Election Outrages in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Committee on Elections this morning agreed to investigate the outrages that occurred in Louisiana at the last election held there. The committee will proceed there during the recess and take testimony.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

The Senate Finance Committee this morning commenced the investigation of the cases of a number of collectors and assessors of internal revenue whose names have recently been sent to the Senate.

Cuba and San Domingo.

In regard to the annexation schemes of Cuba and San Domingo, the Secretary of State has indicated to both the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Affairs that it would be inexpedient to take action on them at the present session.

Revenue Supervisors.

Commissioner Delano has resolved to make a thorough examination into the characters of Supervisors of Internal Revenue throughout the various States. He has already recommended the removal of several Supervisors appointed by Johnson.

The Pacific Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad Committee heard Messrs. W. E. Chandler and Chittenden to-day, on the Central Pacific investigation. Afterwards the committee had a secret session, for the purpose of determining what should be done, and it is understood that they concluded nothing could be done at this session.

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

It seems probable that the Indian Appropriation bill will again fail. The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs refuses to adopt the proposition of the House to put two millions of dollars in the hands of the President to be used for the civilization of the Indians, while the House will not concur in the other amendments made by the Senate.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Text of Admiral Hoff's Despatches to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Despatches from Rear-Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, dated March 31st, have been received at the Navy Department.

In pursuance of instructions, he was about taking steps to investigate the case of the American brig Mary Lowell, seized in British waters, when he understood from the English Consul-General that the matter was in the hands of the British authorities. The English Consul-General had received, in reply to his demand for the return of the vessel, a note stating that the case was now in the Spanish Amiralty Court, and as soon as a decision was madche was to be informed of it.

Admiral Hoff forwards to the department a list of American citizens, some with their families, some who are in the interior, and for whom he had asked a safe conduct to Meritas through the Spanish lines. The Captain-General of Cuba promptly complied with the request, and issued the necessary orders. The want of vessels prevented Admiral Hoff from affording transportation of those people to Havana, from which point they could easily reach the United States. If, however, they could find their way to the coast, through the lines of both Cubans and Spaniards, he hoped to be able to relieve them at an early day.

Mr. Codrington, Consul at Gibara, in the northern coast of Cuba, who had been arrested by the Spanish authorities on suspicion of conspiracy against the Government, had been released at the instance of Admiral Hoff and the Vice-Consul General at Havana. The Rear-Admiral, in his despatches dated the 1st inst., reports the distribution of his vessels as follows:—Contoocook, flag-ship, at Havana; Narragansett, at Key West; Penobscot, at Trinidad de Cuba. The Nipsic was at sea, on her way from Aspinwall to relieve the Penobscot. The Yantic was cruising in Haytien waters. The Gettysburg was at Aspinwall, having relieved the Nipsic on March 24.

The Navy Department has despatches from Rear-Admiral Radford, commanding the European squadron, dated on board his flag-ship, the Franklin, at Lisbon, March 17. The Richmond was despatched on March 15 to Athens, and thence to other ports in the Archipelago, where the presence of an American vessel might be needed. On her return she is to touch at Tunis and Tripoli. The Ticonderoga left Lisbon on March 17 for the United States, and the Frolic was to leave on March 19. The Swatara was at Cadiz making some necessary repairs before leaving for the United States.

Chief Engineer Loring has been ordered to the Washington Navy Yard; First Assistant Engineer Bampton is ordered to special duty at the Morgan Iron Works, New York; First Assistant Engineer David Smith is detached from sphcial duty at New York, and ordered to duty in Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The Pacific Railroad Committee.

As the Pacific Railroad Committee cannot finish their investigation of the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad Company during the present session, they will to-morrow endeavor to come to an arrangement by which testimony may be taken during the recess, so that the facts can be reported early in the next session of Congress.

The Kentucky Revenue Supervisorship.

Speed S. Fry has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district of Kentucky, in place of D. S. Goodloe.

CONGRESS TO-DAY.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Chaplain to-day prayed that the patriot armies of Cuba might be strengthened, and the isles of the sea delivered from their oppressors.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and the Emperor of all the Russias.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported the joint resolution providing for a commission to select a site for a new building for the Department of State and new accommodations for the War Department.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to prevent the counterfeiting of foreign trade marks protected by treaty stipulations.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported a resolution providing for an investigation to ascertain what committees have clerks whose services can be dispensed with.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that he would offer a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to examine into the practicability and best means of establishing a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States as returned amended by the House.

From the Committee on the Judiciary he reported an amendment allowing the phraseology of the House amendment providing that any Justice of the Supreme Court who, on attaining the age of seventy years, shall retire, shall thereafter receive his salary during the remainder of his natural life.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Maynard, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back adversely the bill to refund duties on a bequest to the Presbyterian Church of Barcelona, Kentucky.

Mr. Schenck, from the same committee, reported a bill to repeal the first section of the act of March 26, 1868, amendatory of the Judiciary Act of 1789. He explained the object of the bill ever since 1789.

He said there had been no suits entertained by revision in any form in the Supreme Court, as between parties, involving a less amount than $2000. Last year that law had been changed so far as revenue cases were concerned, and the effect of the change had been to operate as a denial of justice. Where there was a reclamation of duties overpaid, all parties were drawn to the Supreme Court. The purpose of the bill was to put the law back where it had stood from 1789 till last year.

The bill was passed without a division.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill to renew certain grants of land made for railroad purposes in Alabama. Passed, with amendments.

Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution authorizing a sub-committee to take testimony in Louisiana during the recess in reference to the elections in that State. Adopted.

Mr. Heaton, from the same committee, made a report that John B. Rogers would be entitled to his seat as a Representative from Tennessee as soon as Congress should enact a law for that purpose; and he also reported such a bill. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dixon, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Wheeler, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported back the Senate bill in relation to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Passed with amendments.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Ex-President Johnson's Political Tour—Tranquillity in the State.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, April 7.—Great preparations are going on for the reception of Andrew Johnson to-day. A train-load of people will go as far as Murfreesboro to meet him, and thousands will be at the depot to welcome him when the train arrives here at three o'clock this afternoon. He will speak in front of the Capitol to-morrow. Mr. Johnson spoke in Chattanooga last evening to a large crowd. A special despatch to the *Banner*, from Humboldt, states that Major Clingman, commanding the militia there, arrested a prominent citizen, and had him tied to a telegraph pole for four hours. The sole crime of the prisoner was that he made some grammatical corrections in the military order issued by the Major. It is a noticeable fact that Tennessee affairs have hardly ever been more peaceable. An outrage such as would furnish material for a despatch hardly occurs in a month.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 7.—Over one hundred bills were reported from committees. Among those reported favorably were the following:—

An act relative to hucksters in Schuylkill county.

An act relating to the register of Delaware county.

An act authorizing the appointment of another notary public in Philadelphia.

An act providing for the introduction of water into Lebanon borough.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Stone and Granite Company.

An act to incorporate the Journeymen Brickmakers' Association.

The following bills were introduced and referred:—

Mr. Henszey, one incorporating the Pennsylvania Assurance Company to make assurances for indemnification from losses by stealing.

Mr. Connell, one changing the law of 1808 so as to fix the number of Senate transcribing clerks at five, and to have one assistant messenger instead of two.

Mr. McCandless, one incorporating the College of Pharmacy of Pennsylvania. Also one reducing the value of the stock of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company to one hundred and twenty-five dollars a share, and authorizing them to borrow $200,000.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Nicholson moved to consider the Registry law, but the House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Nice, of Schuylkill, presented a remonstrance of 553 citizens of his county against the law allowing railroad companies to subscribe to the capital stock of coal and improvement companies.

The following is the text of the bill which was passed by both houses yesterday and has gone to the Governor, and which virtually abolishes the death penalty:—

That it shall be lawful for the Governor, in any case where a sentence of death has been or shall be pronounced against any person by any Court of Oyer and Terminer of this Commonwealth, to reduce such sentence to an imprisonment for life, or for any term of years, in the penitentiary of the proper district.

Mr. Bunn moved to consider the Senate bill exempting firemen from jury duty, but the House refused to set aside the regular order of business.

Mr. Strang, of Tioga, obtained permission to make a personal statement. An editorial in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH had gone so far as to attack him for objecting to the consideration of a bill which provided fountains for the use of animals in Philadelphia. The writer of the article had recklessly plunged into a personal assault, without reason or justification. The objection of Mr. Strang had been made because it was necessary to confine the business of the House at that particular time to its regular channel, in order to reach the Registry law before adjournment. The fountain was meritorious, but would have its proper time for consideration. It appears by the article alluded to that members were liable to be assaulted by ignorant or incompetent journalists whenever they attempted to keep the House within the regular and systematic scope of its duties. This course which had been pursued by THE TELEGRAPH had made its views a matter of indifference to every member, as they would be to every citizen; and the present explanation had been offered, not out of any regard for that journal, but that Mr. Strang might not be placed in a false position with the gentleman from Rogers who urged the fountain bill. It was by offering the particular objection complained of that the very important Registry law had secured attention, and if had not been taken up that night it would have failed this session. The Republican TELEGRAPH attacked a Republican member for urging a party measure.

Mr. Rogers, who had charge of the fountain bill, expressed his surprise at the newspaper article. He and every other member had understood the motives of Mr. Strang in objecting to the bill, and he has deemed it the duty of the paper in question, if it was managed by a fair-minded man, to make a public correction of its unjust article. The subject then dropped. In explanation of the death commutation published above, it may be said that it is not intended to reach the case of Twitchell, but of Eaton, now under sentence of death, while the friends of Twitchell are active at this point. There is every reason to believe that the mind of Governor Geary is fixed and unchangeable in favor of the execution.

Mr. Nagle introduced, and had passed to a third reading, an act intended to reach such cases as the recent robbery of the Benedical Savings Fund. It is as follows:—

An act for the more effectual prevention of burglary and larceny. Section 1. That all sales, pledges, or other disposition of coupons, bonds, stocks, money, or other property acquired by burglary or larceny heretofore or hereafter made, are hereby declared to be unlawful and void, and no title to or purchaser, pledgee, or other receiver thereof shall be held to pass thereby; but the title of the owner thereof shall be adjudged to be and remain unaffected, and not to have been divested by such burglary or larceny, or such sale, pledge, or disposition thereof.

Also, a bill making it unlawful for Councils, or any individual under their authority, to remove the railroad tracks on Broad street until an assessment is made of the actual and consequential damages.

Mr. Nagle, one incorporating the Mutual Benefit Coal and Ice Company of Philadelphia.

Also, one relative to proceedings in road cases in Philadelphia.

Mr. Connell, one, which he had passed, requesting Congress to pass an act authorizing this State to re-enact the law relative to port charges.

Mr. Billingfelt offered a resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 15 to 12, instructing the committee of conference on the Appropriation bill to make their report in such a way that every Senator can understand exactly what the committee has done.

Mr. Billingfelt said that heretofore the report had been made in such a way that even a Philadelphia lawyer could not understand it.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Union Pacific Railroad Case.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The proceedings before the referee in the Union Pacific Railroad case was brought to a sudden stop to-day, by the witnesses refusing to testify under the decision of Judge Blatchford declaring the proceedings in the State courts null and void.

At 8 o'clock this morning an explosion of nitroglycerine occurred in a blacksmith's shop on Grand avenue, Hudson City. The building was destroyed. Nathaniel Guard was killed outright, being torn to shreds by the explosion. John Coad was hurled twenty-five feet, but is not seriously hurt. The accident was caused by Guard's plunging a red-hot poker in a can of glycerine.

The Democrats have nominated Thomas Aldridge for Mayor of Hudson City. He will probably accept.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, April 7.—At 1 o'clock to-day a fire broke out among the fruit stalls of West Washington Market, and was not extinguished before a damage amounting to $18,000 was caused.

Obituary.

READING, April 7.—Asa M. Hart, for many years a prominent and well-known merchant of this city, died last night from a paralytic stroke.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Stocks irregular. Gold, 131¾; Exchange, 108½; 5-20's 1862, 119; do. 1864, 114¼; do. 1865, 116½; new, 113¾; 1867, 113¾; 10-40's, 105. Virginia sixes, 60; Missouri sixes, 89; New York Central, 164½; Reading, 91⅞; Hudson River, 141; Michigan Central, 119¼; Michigan Southern, 96; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 96¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 120; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 137.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Cotton steady; 1000 bales sold at 28¾. Flour heavy and lower; sales of 4500 bbls.; State, $5 15@6 90; Ohio, $6 25@7 40; Western, $5 45@8; Southern, $6 40@8 12. Wheat dull and declined 1@2 cents; sales of 7500 bushels; No. 2, $1 44. Corn steady; sales of 41,000 bushels at 86@88c. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; New Mess, $30 87½. Lard dull; steam, 18¼c. Whisky dull at 92½c.

NEW YORK, April 7. — Money continues active but very stringent at 7 per cent. gold. Gold is firm; bonds steady and slightly improved; Railways active; other securities dull.

THE TWITCHELL CASE.

Something Interesting Relative to the Family.

A correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* furnishes that paper with the following:—

Miss ——, of this city, knew both Twitchell and his wife, and from her I learned the following facts about them:—The murdered woman, Mrs. Hill, formerly kept a house of assignation or prostitution in this city. She represented to her daughter that she was her aunt; and it is only within a few years that Mrs. Twitchell accidentally ascertained from some old letters that her putative aunt was really her mother, and that her father was a former member of Congress from Ohio.

This discovery caused a quarrel with her mother, which was frequently renewed up to the time of the latter's death. Mrs. Twitchell was a sort of housekeeper for Twitchell's father, and aspired to marriage with him; but he refused, on the ground that she was not kind to the children. Thereupon she, though many years his senior, transferred her efforts to her present husband, and secured him. A sister of his, a girl perfectly healthy and well, incurred her displeasure by her opposition to the match (I think it was), and she died very suddenly, under circumstances indicating poison. Though nothing was done about it, a good many of the neighbors suspected Mrs. Twitchell at the time; and when Mrs. Hill was murdered, they remembered the death of the young Miss Twitchell.

My informant, on reading the account of Mrs. Hill's murder, said at once, "That was done by Mrs. Twitchell: George could never have done it; and he is just that sort of a fellow that he will think it manly and generous to shield his wife and hang for it himself. But some day she will be found to have done the deed." This lady's statement at the time impressed me, and I remember to have remarked that Mrs. Twitchell's conduct at the time of their arrest seemed to corroborate them. They were then only of private interest. Now they seem to be of public importance and I communicate them to you.

Statue of Grant.

There is a model by J. A. Bailey, of this city, of a statue of General Grant, on exhibition at the rooms of Treasurer Spinner, in the Treasury Department at Washington, which it is proposed to have reproduced, to be placed on the plaza of the south front of the Treasury building. A number of prominent gentlemen have undertaken to raise the necessary amount ($70,000) by subscription to accomplish the work. The model represents the General as though engaged in reviewing his army, sitting upon his horse, which is an exquisitely handsome specimen of animal conformation. The likeness of the General is perfect, and the statue, if completed in accordance with the design, will be a masterpiece of art. It is designed to be of colossal proportions, and placed on a granite base facing southward, and in this position will be visible the whole length of Pennsylvania avenue, from the Capitol to the Treasury, and will form one of the most attractive artistic features of the city.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

The trial of prison cases was resumed this morning.

James Parr, a rough-looking lad, was convicted of the charge of receiving stolen goods. It was testified that a trunk filled with clothing, belonging to Commodore Selfridge's daughter, was entrusted to a party of boys, of whom the prisoner was one, to be taken to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot; and the boys took the trunk behind the walls of Moyamensing Prison, broke it open, and divided the contents. Subsequently the prisoner gave one of the stolen dresses to an abandoned girl, and induced her to pawn it for him, as was testified by the girl herself, who is now in prison for this offense.

Edward Davis was put upon trial, charged with the larceny of 142 bushels of flour. He was employed in a grain house in Broad street, and it was alleged that, through an aperture in the wall, between the storehouse of his employers and an adjoining store, he stole the above-named quantity of flour from his neighbors and sold it to Colonel Thomas.

But this was not sustained by the evidence. On the other hand, the jury believed the prisoner's story, that the only grain he sold to Colonel Thomas consisted of the sweepings of his employer's cellar. The jury without hesitation rendered a verdict of not guilty.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.

Conrad vs. Spaith. An action to recover damages for an alleged false arrest. Before reported. The defense alleged sufficient cause for the proceeding. Verdict for defendant.

Conrad Hoff vs. L. S. Filbert. An action to recover the price of a house plaintiff sold the defendant, and for which he alleged he received, as good, worthless oil stocks in payment. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Burbank vs. Wright. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered to defendant's agents, for use upon plantations in Louisiana. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $5815 85.

Benjamin F. Wright, John F. Shermer, and James M. Stewart, Building Inspectors of Philadelphia, vs. Robert H. Beatty and F. A. Luttman, lessees of Concert Hall. This is the retrial of an action brought to recover the penalty of $500 imposed by the act of Assembly, prohibiting the blocking up of the passage ways of entrance to and exit from public places of amusement.

The plaintiffs allege that on the occasion of Mrs. Fanny Kemble's first readings here the defendants permitted one of the passage ways to be blocked with chairs and benches, and actually closed one of the doors of exit from the building. The penalty is given by the statute to the fund for the relief of disabled firemen. On trial.

—We have learned with much pleasure that Robert J. Mercer, Esq., has been appointed by Judge Brewster Foreman of the Grand Jury. Mr. Mercer is well known among our business men, and his reputation for integrity is such as to reflect great credit upon the appointment. b

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

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EXTENSIVE

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE CLOTH HOUSE,

No. 34 South SECOND Street, and No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.

Constantly on hand a large and well-assorted stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, ETC. ETC.

ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,

AT LOW PRICES.

TO THE TAILOR TRADE who do not keep a STOCK OF GOODS ON HAND, we extend a special invitation. They can have goods cut in patterns as low as though they were buying a whole piece.

Also, all kinds of TRIMMINGS cut in quantities to suit their wants. 4 3 2mrp

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of

Spring and Summer Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, [3 28 w

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EARLES' GALLERIES,

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LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
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FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

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"COUNTRY BOARDING."—MRS. BROOKE is prepared to make engagements for Rooms at her house, at Chesnut Springs. This beautiful and healthy location, on Chesnut Hill, recommends itself to the public generally. For terms apply at No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 4 7 3t*

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The fourth and last Concert of this season will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on SATURDAY EVENING next, April 10, 1869.

SOLO ARTISTS, MISS ALIDE TOPP, MR. RUDOLPH HENNING, and the YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR SOCIETY.

Mozart's Symphony in E flat, No. 3, and William Tell Overture, by Rossini, will be rendered in a superior style by the magnificiant of the Society.

TICKETS, $1·50.

For sale at the Office of the Society, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, all principal music stores, and at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The grand rehearsal previous to the Concert, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 9, at 3½ o'clock.

For further particulars see programme.

J. A. GETZE, Secretary. R. DODWORTH, President. 4 7 4t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the h